NORTH CAROLINA PORTFOLIO

HALIFAX MINERVA.

VOL. I. HALIFAX, N. C. MARCH 5, 1829. NO. 6.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY JOHN CAMPBELL.

CONDITIONS.

☞ The Minerva will be printed every Thursday morning at $2 50 per annum, in advance, or $3 if payment is not made within 3 months.

☞ No paper to be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor; and a failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

☞ Advertisements, making twenty lines or less, inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. All advertisements will be continued unless otherwise ordered, and each continuance charged.

***Letters to the Editor must be *post paid*, or they will not be attended to.

SCOTLAND NECK
Private Academy.

THE subscriber having determined on the removal of the institution formerly kept in Halifax town, to the neighborhood of Scotland Neck, begs leave to inform those concerned, and Parents and Guardians generally, that the Spring Session of the above Academy will commence on Monday the 9th of March, and terminate on Friday the 31st of July. This institution will include two departments—MALE and FEMALE; and will be open to children of any age. The course of studies will be as follows:

4th CLASS—Spelling, Reading & Writing, with first Principles of Arithmetic. 2d CLASS—The same, with the addition of English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic advanced. 2d CLASS—Including the studies of the 3d and 4th, with the addition of Modern History, Epidomes of the Arts and Sciences, and Epistolary Writing. 1st CLASS—All the former studies reviewed, with the addition of Parsing and pronunciation, Geography from an Atlas, Compositions on Selected Subjects, and Irvings Catechisms of Astronomy, Botany, Practical Chemistry, Jewish, Grecian, and Roman Antiquities, Mythology and Biography, with Ancient and Universal History.

The Female Department will be under the charge of Mrs. Norment, who will teach, in addition to the studies above enumerated, the more peculiar branches of Female Education, viz: Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing and Painting, and Music on the Piano Forte.

RATES AS FOLLOWS:

Literary tuition, per Session,	$10 00
Needle Work,	5 00
Drawing and Painting,	5 00
Music—when added to the above branches	10 00
With any of the above omitted,	15 00
Tax for fire wood, per session,	50

Persons wishing to patronise the above institution, will please send their children, punctually, on the day of opening the School, that all may be classed, and commence their studies at the same time. It will be necessary, however, that the tuition of each session be paid at the time of entrance. Without this requisition, no pupil can be received.

Boarding may be had in the immediate neighborhood at $5 per month.

JOHN HAYWOOD NORMENT.
25th February, 1829. 5—

THE
Washington City Chronicle,
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
Published in the City of Washington
By ROTHWELL & USTICK

THIS paper has been established at the seat of the general government, under auspices which the publishers think favorable to the encouragement of a periodical devoted, as it is, to the diffusion of literary, scientific and useful miscellaneous information. Its object has been, as it will continue to be, to promote the cause of letters, and to spread, within its range, a knowledge of all that may be new, interesting and valuable, in science, literature and the arts, together with the latest foreign and domestic intelligence. Mere party disputations are, and shall be seduously avoided, and nothing will be admitted but what may tend to enlarge and interest the mind, and improve and benefit the heart.

A summary of the proceedings of Congress will, during the sessions, be regularly given.

☞ The Chronicle is published every Saturday; and is printed in the best manner, on a large sheet, (imperial size.) Price $3 per annum, or $2 50 if paid in advance.

R. & J. DUNN & CO.,

INFORM their friends and the public, that they are receiving their

SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS,

which comprises a handsome and very extensive assortment of nearly every article, New, Fashionable or Desirable in the

DRY GOODS LINE.

A very large supply of
Groceries of all descriptions,
HARDWARE,

HATS, *of every quality.*

China, Glass and Earthenware.

SADDLERY,
BOOTS AND SHOES.

and an assortment of TIN WARE.

Together with an assortment of Sole, Upper, Harness, Skirting and Bridle LEATHER.—Calf, Kip, Morocco and Sheep Skins.—Soaps; Perfumery.

Ladies' Leghorn Hats and Straw Bonnets.

Work Baskets, Brushes of all kinds, Books, Stationary, Tortoise-shell, Ivory, and Horn COMBS. Paints, Oils and Drugs; Pocket Books; Fur, Sealskin, and Morocco Caps, &c. &c.

All of which will be offered at very moderate prices—many of the goods MUCH lower than they have been heretofore sold in this market. They have on hand a consignment of

HERRINGS AND SHAD,

of the best quality, which they will sell at reduced prices.

Being confident that they can give satisfaction to those who call on them as regards the quality, style & prices of their goods, they respectfully invite all who want to purchase to examine their assortment.

N. B. We will continue to buy COTTON and CORN for cash, and to take them in trade or payment. Those of our customers who wish to send their Cotton to Dunns & M'Ilwaine of Petersburg, to be Stored or Sold, will find us accommodating in our arrangements and anxious to promote their interest.

R. & J. D. & Co.
Halifax, N. C. Jan. 1829. 2—

Saddle and Harness Making Business.

THE subscribers embrace this opportunity of informing their customers, as well as the public generally, that they have on hand, and intend keeping,

A General Assortment of Articles in their Line,

which will be sold on very moderate terms, for Cash; or on a short credit to punctual customers. Those indebted to us, would do us a considerable favor by coming forward and settling their accounts, as it would be much to our advantage at this time.

CLARK & LITCHFORD.

N. B. Old Work repaired with neatness and despatch. C. & L.
January 30. 2—

THE CABINET,

Of Literature, Instruction and Amusement.

CONTENTS OF NO. 6—FOR DEC. 1.

Fort Niagara, with an engraving. The Woodsman, Henry, or the Captive, Destructions of Jerusalem, Manners in Venice, A true Fish Story, Envy, The Curate of Survidsio, Chances of Marriage, Pelham, or the Adventures, of a Gentleman, Patrick Henry, Weyer's Cave in Virginia.

POETRY.—The Maiden's Wail, The Saint's Rest, Winter is coming, Nothings amount to Something, A Farewell, A Dream, to W. S. The Village Church, The Grave, Useful Domestic Hints, &c.

This work is published at No. 61, Fulton Street, and may be had of the principal booksellers and news carriers. It is published on the 1st and 16th of every month, each number containing sixteen large octavo pages with double colums, and embellished with an elegant engraving, at 6 1-4 cents per number—being unquestionably one of the cheapest works in the United States. Country subscribers will be required to pay $1 50 in advance.

☞ The Cabinet will be forwarded regularly to the editors of newspapers who advertise the Contents of each number.

New York, Dec. 6.

☞ WOOD, FEATHERS AND MOST KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE WILL BE TAKEN IN PAYMENT FOR THE MINERVA.

Cheap CASH STORE.

The undersigned has taken the Store in

HALIFAX,

opposite the Farmer's Hotel, and next door above the Bank. He intends supplying the Planters and Inhabitants on the most favorable terms, and respectfully solicits a share of their patronage.

In his assortment, which he has just received from NEW YORK, may be found:

Superfine Blue, Black, Mixed, Olive and Drab Cloths
Sattinetts, Bombazetts
White and Red Flannels
Cotton and Woollen Socks and Stockings
Furniture Calico
Fancy Calicoes
Plaid do. a new article
Book, Mull, Jaconet, Cambric and Figured Swiss Muslins
Muslin Robes
Irish Linens, Linen Cambric
Cotton Shirting
Domestic Cottons, white and colored
Italian Crape
Green, Pink, White, and Blue Florences
Levantines, Sinchews
Silk, Barege and Gauze Shawls
Black and White Silk Hose
Gloves
Blankets
Plaid Silks
Fancy Cravats and Stocks
Bleached and Brown Sheetings
Fancy and Black Silk Vestings
Camblet and Plaid Cloaks
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas
Beaver Hats, 1st, 2d & 3d qualities
Wool do.
Shoes, Prunella and Leather
Negro Shoes
An extensive assortment of Hardware
Saddlery, Crockery and Looking Glasses
Imperial and Young Hyson Teas
French Brandy
Holland Gin
Jam. Rum
N. E. Rum
Apple Brandy
Whiskey
Country Gin
Sugars
Powder and Shot
Raisins, Figs, &c. &c.
Soap and Candles
Glauber and Epsom Salts
Copperas, Chalk
Allum, Lamp Black
Flor and Roll Brimstone
Madder
White Lead
Spanish Brown, Whiting
Ground Nic and Logwood
Castor and Olive Oil
Laudanum, Hartshorne
Paregoric, Alcohol
Staughton's Bitters
Ess. Peppermint
Bals. Copavia, Spt. Nitre
Copal Varnish
Spts. Turpentine, Linseed Oil
Seidlits and Soda Powders
Lavender, Antique Oil and Cologne Water
Aloes, Arrow Root, Opium
Cantharides, Camphor, Cammomile Flowers
Gum Guiac, Arabic and Fœtid
Senna, Magnesia, Manna Flake
Pulv. Ipecac, Merc. Precip. Rubi
Peruvian Bark, Jalap
Calomel, Burgundy Pitch
Columbo Root, Rhubarb
Snake Root, Liquorice Ball & Root
Sem Anisi, Tartar Emetic
Cream Tartar
Ref. Borax
Sal Nitre, Chrome Yellow
Black Ink Powder
Indigo, Annnatto His.
Cloves, Cinnamon, Glue
Ground Verdigris Pruss. Blue
Blue Vitriol, Opodeldoc
Harloem Oil
Sulphate Quinine, Powders & Mixtures
Lee's Hooper's, and Anderson's Bilious Pills
Tooth Brushes, Sealing Wax, &c.

An additional supply of GOODS will be received by the February Court.

J. HEMPSTED, JR.

P. S. COTTON and CORN wanted at the highest market prices.
January 13. 1—

NOTICE.

AT February Court, 1829, the subscriber qualified as Administrator, *de bonis non*, on the estate of Hilliard Fort, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are hereby requested to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. And those indebted to said estate, will make immediate payment.

RICE B. PEARCE,
Administator d. b. n.
Halifax County, N. C. }
February, 1829. } 5—

FRANTIC

Will stand the ensuing season at the following places, viz: one day in every week [illegible] Day, Esq.'s. in Halifax county, one day in every week at Mr. William Leigh's, in Greensville, Va. and the ballance of his time at the stable of the subscriber, in Northampton county, N. C. and will be let to mares at the reduced price of TWELVE DOLLARS the season, and TWENTY DOLLARS to insure a mare to be in foal—the insurace money to be demanded as soon as the mare is discovered to be in foal or the property changed.

FRANTIC is a beautiful Sorrel, of fine Action, seven years old, now in the prime of life, and nearly Fifteen and three quarter hands high. The subscriber will use great exertions to prevent accidents or escapes, but will not be liable for either.

Mares left at either stand will have every attention paid them, and grain fed at the neighborhood prices, if requested. The season will commence on the 1st day of March and end the 1st day of August.

R. CRUMP, Jr.

P. S. For further particulars see Hand-bills.
Feb. 13. 4—

FOR SALE, AT
THE POST OFFICE,
IN THIS PLACE,
The following Articles, to wit:
BACON, LIME,
HERRINGS, SHAD,
Stained Curtain Bedsteads,

Windsor Chairs,
LEATHER,
WAGGON COLLARS,
FLOUR,
TOBACCO, (twist and Bundle,)
wholesale and retail.

ALSO—The following articles:

Bottle Corks, Fly Stone, Termerick
Liquid Blacking, Ginger, Spice
Venetian Red, Red Lead
White Lead, Verdigris
Baitman's Drops, Opodeldoc
Nutmegs, Allum, Letheridge
Ink Powder, Pearl Ash
Ground Paint Brushes
Assorted
Shaving Boxes and Soap
Spanish Whiting, Turkey Umber
Crom. Yellow, Prussian Blue
Durable Ink, Staughton's Bitters
Tooth Brushes, Mace, Snuff Boxes
Spanish Annatto
do Blueing
do Indigo
Spinning Wheels
Waggons ironed
do. not ironed
Garden
Marrowfat
Early six week
Green Bunch } PEAS
Shaving Brushes, Razors
Blank Warrants
do. Notes
do. Bonds
Almanacs

JUST RECEIVED, in addition to the above articles, some Drab and Blue Cloths end Cassameres, Violins, Bridges and Strings for ditto, Flutes, Fifes, Brier Scythes, Spirits Turpentine, country made Russet and Black Shoes, Fur Hats, a complete assortment of Garden Seeds, Candles, Wafers, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Plaid Cloaks. Also—a few bushels Ewepon Tea, an article which is but seldom offered in our market, and one that never fails to insure one thing that is sought for by all, viz: HEALTH, where it is regularly used. I speak not without experience.

All of the above articles will be sold very low, for Cash only.

JOS. L. SIMMONS.
Halifax, Feb. 6th, 1829. 3—

NOTICE.

WE have just received a parcel of

FAMILY FLOUR,

on consignment, which will be sold low for cash.

HAWKINS & HARRIS.
Halifax, Feb. 2d, 1829. 2—

AGRICULTURE.

From the American Farmer.

INDIAN CORN.

Richmond Jan. 5, 1828.

Mr. SKINNER:

SIR—I have been induced to make this communication to you by two recent notices in your journal; the one of the unusual luxuriance of the stalk of corn produced in the state of North Carolina; the other, of the size and productiveness of an ear of corn raised by a gentleman on the eastern shore of Virginia. With regard to the stalks of corn which have grown on my farm, I can affirm nothing with precision, having never made these a subject of particular attention. That they should be very tall, or that the ear should shoot at any extraordinary distance from the earth I have always regarded as a disadvantage; the plant being, by either cause, rendered more liable, to the influence of the violent gusts by which we are, not unfrequently visited during the summer months. The ear of corn presented by the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Upshur) certainly indicates considerable fertility in the soil in which it grew, and great perfection in the product of that soil; nevertheless, the specimens of Idian corn herein described, (and which by the first safe opportunity shall be forwarded to you,) will, I think for the present at least, appoint that gentleman's d[illegible]mination of surpassing all oth[illegible]m superior samples of Indian corn. I shall send you four ears, taken from my crop of 1828. The first of them is 8 inches in length, 8 inches and 1-8 of an inch in circumference at the larger end, and contains 1200 grains. The second ear is in length 9 inches; in circumference at the larger end 8 1-4 inches and contains 1122 grains. The third is in length 9 1-4 inches, in circumference at the larger end 8 3-4 inches and contains 1056. The fourth ear measuring in length 9 1-2 inches; in circumference at the larger end 8 3-4 inches, and contains 1014 grains. The length of these ears has been taken so far only as the cob is covered with grains; and it is somewhat curious that the number of grains increases inversely with the length of these ears. Connected with the production of this corn, are some, facts, not unworthy perhaps, of being noted, in asmuch as they manifest. I think, in strong light, the importance of good husbandry, and tend also to show that the Indian corn cannot be the exhauster of land which by many it has long been deemed. The ears of the corn above mentioned are a part of the twelfth successive crop of corn made on the same land. I pretend to no experience or skill in agriculture, my walk in life having led me to pursuits of a wholly different character. My course of husbandry has however been this. About twelve years since I commenced the cultivation of a small farm in this vicinity, consisting (with the exception of a few acres of bottom land, appropriated exclusively to grass) of high land only. The soil of this farm contains a considerable proportion of sand, and had been much impoverished by the improvident course of tillage, long and generally prevalent in this part of the country. It was what is here usually denominated old field, producing chiefly the broom grass and a few dwarf pines, it would not perhaps have produced three barrels or fifteen busshels of corn to the acre. I caused this land to be ploughed into beds five and a half feet in width, these were opened by a single plough, and manure being placed in the opening furrows, the corn was planted therein at the interval of three feet between the stalks. On the succeeding year, manure was applied to the middle spaces between the beds, these last were then reversed with a two horse plough, the beds formed by this operation opened as already described, and the corn planted in the same manner. By this process the land whilst yielding an annual crop, has been gradually ameliorated, the stalks of corn have consequently been brought nearer each other, till at length they have been planted at the distance of two feet only apart; and the two last years, 1827-8, the average product gathered from this land has been six barrels or thirty bushels to the acre. An error was at first committed (as must be expected in every novitiate,) by raising, or rather by leaving the beds too high, or convex on the surface; but this was corrected, and they now are reduced early to a level in the progress of tillage by the five hoed cultivator, merely leaving a trace as a guide for placing the manure for the succeeding crop. In the course of improvement here delineated, the manure has been almost exclusively supplied by my farm stable, my cow yard (in which every corn stalk, and every other species of litter have been carefully deposited) and from my stable in town, in which only three horses are kept. But I find myself drawing into a prolix commentary, what was designed to be a simple notice of an instance of luxuriant vegetation. I will therefore conclude, with the remark, taking into view the product of my corn, the regular contribution from the land, and the progressive amelioration of the soil, I think I may venture to anticipate your umpirage upon my title to Mr. Upshur's barrel of corn, proffered to the person who shall surpass him. The species of corn, described by him I am unacquainted with, or know it not by his description. The ears I shall send you are of a kind called the gourd seed corn. It is valuable for its increase for being easily crushed in grinding, and yeilding consequently a large proportion of very white meal. One of the ears I shall send has some stains upon it, these have been produced by these circumstances, after the crop was gathered and thrown into bulk, before being shucked, there came on a long season of warm rain, by which some loss was sustained. By the same cause many ears were discoloured, but a close examination will show that the grains have perfectly formed and matured.

Yours respectfully,
P. V. DANIEL.

PLOUGHING IN MANURE.

The old system of putting *all the manure in the hill*, is justly exploded by good farmers; yet the modern practice of spreading it all, is, in my opinion erroneous. I am aware that the best farmers defend it. I took occasion to enquire of one who had received a premium for the best crop of corn, his process of cultivation. He informed me that he spread the manure and ploughed it in. I asked him whether he did not reserve some for the hill. On his answering in the negative, I further inquired, whether, if after he had spread what he should judge a sufficient quantity and had some left, he would not put that in the hill. His reply was, no—I would spread that also. My practice, as before observed, is otherwise. My reasons for it are that at the time of planting, the ground if not wet, is unusually heavy, and necessarily of a low temperature. The furrow for planting if it does not remove the best part of the mould, leaves little or none at the bottom. Instead of being supported on matter, warm and quickening, hastening vegetation and affording a free exit and expansion of the roots, the seed is consigned to a hard and cold surface, is more exposed to perish, more feeble if it vegetates, and more tardy in its early progress. To obtain a prolific crop; with early maturity, it is essential not only that the seed should be good, but that it should have some extra stimulus, to induce a healthy and vigorous outset. Under a favorable commencement it is better enabled to overcome all the impediments in its course. To those

who have spread all their manure, I can recommend no better substitute than equal parts moderately leached, ashes and plaster well mixed, and as much as can be thrown in at once by the hand

MR. SPRUILL'S

Remarks in the last Legislature of this State on the Bank question.

Mr. Spruill, (Chairman of the majority of the Bank Committee) said it was the object of the committee to state the facts of the case to the House, and leave the Legislature to take what course they might judge proper. It was not their intention to make any apology for the conduct of the Banks, but to give, not only the facts, but the reasons also, which had been offered in evidence, for the measures which had been adopted by these institutions. These facts and these reasons will go to the public, who will form their own opinion upon them.

Various propositions, said Mr. S. are now before the committee —not only the recommendations of the majority and minority of the Bank Committee, but also the resolutions of the gentleman from Newbern, and the resolutions and bill introduced this morning, by the gentleman from Granville, (Mr. Wyche.) The important enquiry is, will the Legislature express any opinion, or take any steps on the subject? and if so, what shall be done? From the examination which had taken place before the committee the conduct of the State Bank has been very improper, if not highly culpable. Much of the evil may have grown out of the organization of that Bank, which he regarded as fundamentally wrong. What is the organization of this Bank?

It is under 96 or 98 Directors, distributed among a principal Bank and six Branches, with considerable, and in many respects, co-ordinate powers. These Branches are scattered over the whole State. Nothing good could be expected from a system so loose and so extended. If we get clear of this institution, he hoped we should take more care in future in forming any establishment of the kind.

Mr. S. did not care how soon the State Bank wound up its concerns, provided that in doing so, it did not distress its debtors.—In his opinion it had done but little good. It had afforded to the people an opportunity of embarrassing themselves with debt, which they might find some difficulty in paying. But he did not consider the present period distressing beyond any other, as had been represented. Our crops are unusually good through the State. —The prices are fair—and the amount of exports of every description, will not be short of seven or eight millions of dollars The single article of cotton will amount to three millions of dollars —and the whole of our other exports will produce four or five millions more. With such resources, the people will be able to pay their debts. He believed they are now more disposed to do so than heretofore. Their habits have become more economical—they are less disposed to buy, and more disposed to pay. He trusted therefore, that there would be less difficulty experienced among the people generally than had been apprehended.

If the State Bank shall proceed to close its business—and do not insist on too large instalments from its debtors, it will be a blessing to the Country. After their affairs are wound up, there will be left sufficient ability in the Newbern and Cape Fear Banks to accomodate the community with a sufficiency of circulating medium. And if not, it will be time enough for the Legislature of 1835, when the charters of these Banks expire, to make provision in this respect.

It is said, that the people of this State owe five millions of dollars to the Banks. Of this sum a very large amount, *Mr. S.* had no doubt, was due from the Directors and Stockholders. For these he felt but little sympathy. They had enjoyed the large profits of the Institutions, and they might now bear a share of the difficulties, attendant on the winding up of their concerns.—But so far as individuals are concerned, he hoped they would be indulged as much as the nature of the case will allow.

It has been said, that if the State Bank withdraws its notes from circulation, there will not be sufficient currency left to answer the purposes of the community. He was of a different opinion. We have heretofore had too many Bank notes afloat, which had caused them to depreciate in value. It would be of advantage to the public that a part of them should be withdrawn—and the sooner it is done the better. It is not supposed that either the Newbern or Cape Fear Banks intend to close their business. The Cape Fear Bank has become a specie paying Bank—and the Newbern Bank is using every means to become so. These two Banks, with the Fayetteville Branch of the United States Bank, and such notes as come in from the adjoining States of Virginia & South-Carolina, would be sufficient for all our purposes.

One of the objects of the Bill now before the Committee, is to establish a new Bank of the State, on principles, in his opinion, more objectionable than those of the present State Bank. The stock of this new Bank is to be owned entirely by the State—to be under the direction of officers, with salaries—and irresponsible, except so far as they may be restrained by a sense of good faith and honor. We have found it impracticable to keep the present State Bank within the bounds prescribed for it;—and he should be very unwilling to see the State embark in any such scheme as that proposed by the gentleman from Granville. If we establish any other Bank, let it be placed on a solid foundation—under the management of responsible individuals—with a moderate capital, just sufficient to answer the purposes of the community—and its business done on short loans, so as always to keep its issues within its control. He believed it will be necessary to have Banks on these principles to prevent the United States' Bank having the entire control of the circulating medium of the State. Such a state of things he thought much to be deprecated. The influence which the United States Bank must acquire over the monied concerns of the State, if left without a rival in a local Institution, would be dangerous to liberty.

There is a feature in the Bill proposed by the gentleman from Granville, to which, *Mr. S.* said, he strongly objected. The Directors of the proposed new Bank are to have power to borrow money to any amount on the faith of the State. He was unwilling to pledge the faith of the State for any such purpose. This new Bank, however, is not to go into operation until the contemplated suit in Equity against the Banks is determined. And when will that be? Not in our time. For if the suit goes on, the testimony of five hundred persons, living in different parts of the State, must be taken. So that if such a Bank is to be established, it will be for our children—and not for us.

With respect to the proposition for a *quo warranto* enquiry, into the conduct of the Banks, he could see no good growing out of it. He believed the Banks had all been culpable—but no benefit would accrue to the State from such an enquiry.

The proceeding by *quo warranto*—and the effect of a judgment on such writ—were little understood in this State. Whether the State succeeded or failed in the prosecution, the result might be ruinous to the best interests of the people.

CONGRESS.

FEBRUARY 14.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Hamilton requested and obtained permission for the select Committee on Retrenchment to continue to sit during the session of the House. The resolution of Mr. Smith, of Virginia, in amendment of the Constitution of the United States, was called up; and Mr. Wright, of Ohio, again consumed the time allotted to resolutions. Mr. Barringer submitted a resolution directing *the printing of six hundred and thirty copies of all the documents, Legislative and Executive, Reports of Committees, &c. of the House of Representatives, from the first to the thirteenth Congress inclusive, being a period of twenty-six years;* and moved for its adoption by the House. Its adoption was strenuously opposed by Mr. Wickliff, Mr. Weems, and Mr. Floyd, of Virginia; the former gentleman asking for the yeas and nays upon the question, the latter stating that the cost would not be far short of half a million of dollars, and each of them contending for the necessity of an investigation of the subject by a Committee, before a measure so expensive received the sanction of the House The resolution ultimately, on a motion by Mr. Wickliffe, was referred to the Committee on the Library, with instructions to *ascertain the number of documents necessary to be printed, and the probable cost of printing the number proposed by the resolution.* The House was occupied in the transactions of private business for the remainder of the day.

FEBRUARY 16.

In the Senate, several bills from the House were read a first time, and ordered to a second reading Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, presented certain resolutions of the Legislature of that State instructing their Senators, and requesting their Representatives in Congress, to use their exertions to procure the passage of a law appropriating a portion of the public land for the establishment and use of schools in that State. On motion of Mr. Berrien, the Senate went into consideration of executive business; and when the doors were opened, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, upwards of fifty petitions and memorials were presented, among which were two from certain widows of officers of the Revolution, recently deceased, praying that the provisions of the last session, for the relief of surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary Army, might be extended to them in like manner as would have been awarded to their husbands if alive. Various reports were presented and several bills introduced. The bill concerning the peace establishment of the army, involving the case of General Bissell, was further deferred; and the House took up the Cumberland Road bill, reported from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. The amendment by Mr. Ramsay, to erect the toll gates at the distance of ten miles instead of twenty miles from each other, by reason that the tolls to be derived from the latter would be insufficient for repairing of the road, was negatived. Mr. Ramsay expressed his intention to vote for *Mr.* Buchanan's amendment; and in the event of its failure, to vote for the bill Mr. Mitchell of South Carolina, opposed the bill; and denied the constitutional power of the United States to erect toll-gates and levy tolls.—*Mr.* Bunner contended that the constitttion virtually and in spirit gave the power in question to the General Government; though he had still some doubt as to the policy of exercising that power. Private turnpike corporations and associations of individuals for such purposes, he observed, who looked vigilantly to every cent of their receipts and expenditures, had, in many instances, failed in obtaining sufficient tolls to repair their roads; and as it was his opinion that the construction of the Cumberland road had been commenced prematurely, and that the immense sum of two millions which it had cost, had been profligately expended, he should vote for the amendment. Mr. Sergeant addressed the House in favor of the original bill, and continued his observation until near four o'clock, when, on the motion of *Mr.* Vance, an adjournment took place.

FEBRUARY 17.

In the Senate, Mr. Tazewell, from the Committee appointed to notify Andrew Jackson of his election to the office of President of the United States, reported that they had performed that duty, and that the President elect, in signifying his acceptance of the office, expressed his deep sensibility of its responsibilities, and his gratitude to his country for this recent proof of its confidence. Mr. T further stated that the Committee were instructed by the President elect, to convey to the respective Houses of Congress, the assurances of his high consideration and regard. On motion of Mr. Sanford the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and sat with closed doors four hours, when they adjourned.

In the House, *Mr.* Buckner moved the reconsideration of the vote given on yesterday, refusing to print certain resolutions of the General Assembly of the state of Indiana, claiming for that state the public lands within her limits, stating that he considered it an act of respect due to the State to have them printed. Mr. Blake then rose, and said, that he was much indebted to the gentleman from Kentucky for having made this motion, for he considered it an act of justice to the State he had the honor in part to represent, and as he had, on yesterday, made the original motion, he could not but consider it also an act of personal kindness to himself. The question on reconsideration having been put, was decided in the affirmative, and the printing was thereupon ordered. On motion of Mr. Mercer, the special orders of the day were then postponed, and the House took up the bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road—Mr. Sergeant resumed the course of his remarks on the bill, and in reply to the constitutional objections which had been urged in opposition to it. He preferred the bill to the amendment, but should vote for the latter if the Bill failed. Mr. Hoffman obtained the floor, and spoke for some time in opposition to both the policy and constitutionality of the bill and in favor of the amendments. Mr. Chilton now endeavoured to get the floor; but before he could catch the eyes of the Speaker, Stanberry moved the previous question. On this motion *Mr.* Wickliffe, demanded the yeas and nays, and they were ordered by the House. Being taken they stood as follows: Yeas 83, Nays 87. So the House determined that the main question should not now be put; and the subject according to the rule in such case went off for another day. An ineffectual attempt was made by Mr. Storrs to go into the Committee of the Whole on the Census bill, when the House adjourned, (between three and four o'clock.)

FEBRUARY 18.

In the Senate, several bills were read the second time, and ordered to a third reading. After the consideration of Executive business, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Everett, from the Committee on the Library, to whom had been referred the resolution introduced by Mr. Barringer, relative to the printing of the documents legislative and executive, of the House of Representatives, from the first to the thirteenth Congress inclusive, presented a report, recommending that such of them as were of importance to the public service, should be selected by the Clerk of the House, and printed under his direction. The Committee stated in their report, that the Whole of the documents might be comprised in 12 octavo vols. the cost of each of which would be on an average two thousand five hundred dollars. A debate ensued in which *Mr.* Wickliffe, Mr. Everett, Mr. Hayne, Mr. Barringer, and Mr. Weems took part, and continued until further discussion of the subject was arrested by the expiration of the time allotted for the consideration of resolutions. *Mr.* Ward has possession of the floor on the question, that gentleman being about to submit a proposition to the chair, when the time elapsed. The Cumberland Road bill was then taken up. *Mr.* Chilton entered into an argument in support of it; and after a variety of amendments and motions in reference to it, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading by a majority (the yeas and nays being taken) of 105 to 91. The remainder of the day was devoted to the transaction of private business.

An extract of a letter from Washington, published in Noah's Enquirer, says there are twenty-six Editors on a visit to Washington, to wait upon the new President, and the arrival of Major Noah makes the 27th. The Major himself, in a letter of his own, proclaims with no little exultatation, that those Editors who toiled hard and kept the faith (as he did) will be rewarded for their pains, and not, as some have predicted, be ungratefully turned out upon the commons to starve, because their services are no longer necessary. What a disinterested patriot!—Norfolk Herald.

The whole number of deaths in the city of New York, for the year 1828, was 5181. The month in which the greatest number died was August—582. Nine hundred and six died of *Consumption*.

HALIFAX:

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1829

FOR THE HALIFAX MINERVA.

The Newbern Spectator of the 28th ult. contains the following *ill-timed, illnatured and unjust* paragraph:

"It is rumoured at Washington City, and believed by many, that General Jackson has arranged his Cabinet as follows:

Van Buren,	Secretary of State.	
Ingham,	"	Treasury.
Eaton,	"	War.
Branch,	"	Navy.
Berrien,		At. Gen.

"We do not believe it. We can conceive of nothing more *outre* than Mr. Branch at the head of our Navy. Such appointments cannot but lessen our government in our own estimation. To see men elevated to the first offices in the government, offices, with the duties of which they are totally ignorant, merely because they have been active partisans. Is this the able Cabinet with which Gen. Jackson was to surround himself?"

It is unquestionably premature to condemn the President elect, for appointments, which rest on no better authority than rumour; and plainly manifests a spirit of predetermined hostility to the men and measures of the new administration.

It is illnatured, as levelling the shafts of abuse and detraction, particularly, at a distinguished citizen of our own State. We could wish that this disposition to *self-detraction* was confined to the neighborhood of the Spectator, or to those who more immediately manage the editorial department of that paper;—but, unfortunately, we have, too often, had occasion to lament its general diffusion in the state. It is a fact, as notorious as the existence of our federal institutions, that the state of North Carolina has been uniformly overlooked by the General Government in the distribution of its favours, or has participated very sparingly thereof. Her inflexible attachment to principle has been manifested by a firm and steady adherence to each successive republican administration; and this, "without fee or reward." The end she aimed at, was 'her country's good;" and while this seemed secured, she has been willing to wave pretensions, which, in virtue of her political consequence, derived from her population, wealth and varied resources, she was fairly entitled to urge. And, at length, when it is merely rumoured that the long and faithful public services of one of our most worthy and elevated citizens is to be rewarded with a seat in the Cabinet, the pen of animadversion, armed with the gall of party rancour, is immediately engaged in the unholy work of misrepresentation and detraction. And from whence proceeds this censure on the discretion and patriotism of the President elect—this tirade of objections to the rumored appointment of Mr. Branch to the office of Secretary of the Navy? "Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askalon"—from ourselves—from the State of North Carolina! Yes, the unnatural thing is seen and known; the suicidal dagger is found in our hands. We have said that the censures just adverted to, proceed from the state of North Carolina. We hasten to modify the remark, lest we, ourselves, become obnoxious to the charge of detraction, and which we had nigh incurred in our eagerness to fix it where it is justly *locum tenens*.

We believe we speak the sentiments of the people of North Carolina, *generally*, when we say, the appointment of Mr. Branch as Secretary of the Navy, or any similar situation in the gift of the Executive, would be not only satisfactory, but highly gratifying to them. States, like individuals, may laudably cherish a well regulated ambition, and it would be a useless affectation of vanity, in either, to disclaim it. That it has heretofore been deemed inexpedient to give our state a voice in the executive councils of the nation may be supposed, naturally, to increase that gratification.

A few words more will suffice, as we hope, to show that the censures of the Newbern editor are *unjust* as well as ill-timed and illnatured. Of Mr. Branch, as a public character, we may indulge in commendation, without suffering our feelings of private regard to betray us into a fanciful and unreasonable strain of panegyric. From a very early period of his manhood to the present time, he has served, almost without interruption, in the councils of his own state or of the general government. He has successively served as a member of the House of Commons and of the Senate of North Carolina—filled the executive chair of the same for the constitutional term of three years, and held for six years the high and responsible situation of Senator of the United States. That public confidence in him remains unimpaired, is abundantly proven by his late re-election to that honorable body, without opposition, for another term. In these various relations in which he has stood to the people of his state, his conduct has been such as to acquire their respect and confidence as a legislator, and their esteem as a man. And although in the Senate of the United States he may have been viewed, by some, under the influence of strong political excitement, as an "active partizan," a large majority of his fellow-citizens, both abroad and at home, have viewed him as the honest advocate of the people's rights—the firm patriot & consistent politician. Of Mr. Branch's competency to the appointment in question, we entertain not the smallest doubt. It is the honest and natural, but mistaken opinion of many, that to qualify a man for the discharge of the duties of such a station, he must be intimately acquainted with the practical details of naval science. Indeed, in the earlier stages of our independent government, the principle seems to have been partially acted upon; as in the appointments of Mr. Jones and Mr. Crowninshield. But it appears to have been abandoned after the experimental test of the impracticability of uniting this sort of business-knowledge with other useful, general and diplomatic attainments. Hence, we apprehend, the origin of that excellent and invaluable Board of Naval Commissioners, proving, as it has done, the efficient handmaid of the Navy Department.

The essential requisites in an officer of this description are, general information, strict integrity and habits of business—discretion and energy—the latter is more particularly so; for without it, we should in vain look for that perfect system of accountability and responsibility which is a *sine qua non* of every well ordered department in the government.

We have been induced to say more on this subject, than we at first contemplated; but having noticed it all, we could not, in justice, say less. CIVES.

FOR THE HALIFAX MINERVA.

WOMAN. NO. 2.

"At a time, alas! when every thing displeased me; when every object was disgusting; when my sufferings had destroyed all the energies and vigor of my soul; when grief had shut from my streaming eyes the beauties of nature, and rendered the whole universe a dreary tomb, the kind attentions of a wife were capable of conveying a secret charm, a silent consolation to my mind.

"Oh! nothing can render the bowers of retirement so serene and comfortable, or can so sweetly soften all our woes, as a conviction that woman is not indifferent to our fate."

Why, indeed, had woman her existence, but to dignify and ennoble it by superior employment? When does she appear to so much advantage, as when in her nursery,

surrounded by a train of prattlers, she is holding forth the moral page for the instruction of one, and pouring out the milk of health to invigorate the frame and constitution of another. When is her snowy bosom half so serene: or when thrills it with such innocent and pleasing rapture, as in the silent moments of domestic attention, or those attitudes of undissembled love. What painter, wandering with a creative fancy over the exhaustless riches of nature, can give us so enchanting and delightful a picture in so elegant a frame? What pleasure of the levee, the drawing room, or masquerade can vie in flavour with these more retired, maternal satisfactions? And when can woman ever be said to consult the real dignity and happiness of her sex, but when she is thus conscientiously discharging her duty to the man to whom she has plighted, at the altar of God, her vows and affections?

HALIFAX.

For the Halifax Minerva.

"*God and our Country.*"

I never knew a *scoffer* of gospel light, or of the christian worship of God, who was not either a *vicious* character, or a *shallow* fellow; or, perhaps, both combined. I have never noticed atheistical profanity of things truly sacred, but that when I traced it up, I found it either proceeded from a *bad heart*, or a *superficial head;* and sometimes from both united. Reader! is the result of your observations on mankind the same? If not, I would respectfully suggest whether your head and heart are just as they ought to be?

But I would observe on the other hand, that I never knew one who truly venerated christian worship and christian principles, but who either had a good *heart*, or a sound *head;* and most frequently both combined. A hypocrite, re- enthusiast, bigot or fanatic, need not be excepted: for, such are mere counterfeits, and serve like *bad* bills on *good* banks, to render the *genuine* more discernable.

Yet some scoffer, reading this, may say; "the above is from the interested testimony of a christian, and therefore suspicious." But, sir scorner, if you really accredited the bible, with all its tremendous sanctions and all its glorious promises, you would be a more sorry fool, if possible, than you now are, should you not immediately wish to become a christian yourself, or should you not forthwith become a sincere advocate of the bible. And because you should become a truly honest man in the best of causes, would you suppose it right that your declarations, even concerning that cause, should, therefore, be distrusted? Or, in case of such a supposed change, would you not rather consider it among the preposterous follies and inconsistencies of unrighteousness, that you should be deemed unworthy of credit, because you had become an avowed espouser of righteousness among the righteous? Again; [illegible] own testimony against that of h[illegible]christian comes from a party: u[illegible]he scorning party, arrayed a[illegible]ains truth and virtue, are esteemed by all but themselves, as one proud, dogmatical, bigoted, fanatical, and therefore vile and despicable;—one, which, with respect to their country, may be called the anti-Washingtonian party: that is, in direct hostility, both in theory and practice, to that favorite and most emphatic political maxim of the father of our country, that "Morality and Religion are the grand pillars of republican American happiness and prosperity." By which, doubtless, Washington meant such morality and religion as were evinced in his own excellent example; not such only as float in the brain-sick imagination of mock-patriots; not such as consist merely in a few fine spun specula-tions of the head, hypocritically disjoined from the heart and life: A party, we repeat, virtually organized to overthrow our liberties to turn us back to savage life, in which caprice, revenge, and all the malignant passions, take precedence of law, government, and the benign sway of gospel light and peace: a party, which, if no counteracting influence existed, and it could have its sway, would introduce, into independent America, another "*Reign of Terror*," such as horribly convulsed, and helped to destroy republican France;—a party containing in its bosom the spirit of the Robbespieres, the Meratts, and other detestable atheists of that, then, infidel land. The scorning party then, may be pronounced *one* of the conspirators against the best interests of mankind and their country;—a party of wretched, cold-blooded misanthropes. which, to indulge in pride and vice, would willingly poison the fountain of virtue and human happiness;—and a party, too, condemning its own avowed principles in the sober moments of reflection: for individuals of the atheistical or scorning party, at times acknowledge the folly of their zeal and enthusiasm against the gospel light. Therefore your own sentiments, O! sinner!! against vital piety, stands, not only *suspicious*, but *unsustained* in any rational point of view. And, indeed, your atheistical creed, *your* notions of religion, or rather, your dogmatical opinions against true religion, are the very essence of irrationality and foolishness, in the most momentous of all concerns.

An enemy. O! scorning atheist!! not of you, but of your life-destroying, as well as soul-destroying principles.

CHRISTIANUS.

THE NEW CABINET.

"We have now satisfied ourselves, from authority upon which we place reliance, that the following gentlemen will be nominated to the Senate, by the President Elect, to fill the offices attached to their names respectively.

Martin Van Buren, of N. York to be Secretary of State.

Samuel D. Ingham, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of the Treasury.

John McLean, of Ohio, to be Postmaster General.

John H. Eaton, of Tennessee, to be Secretery of War.

John Branch, of North Carolina, to be Secretary of the Navy.

John McPherson Berrien, of Georgia, to be Attorney General.

"Under this arrangement, the Postmaster General (who, we are glad to see, is to retain his present station,) is to be considered as a Member of the Cabinet, which has not been the case heretofore, and takes rank (if there be any thing like rank in an official relation purely conventional, and recognized by no law) next after the Secretary of the Treasury."

Nat. Int.

It is gratifying to learn, (says the Baltimore American of the 13th inst.) that amidst the excitement created by the party feelings which have arrayed one portion of our country against the other, the most friendly sentiments still animate the two distinguished individuals who have been the cause of this fervor. We understand that as soon as Gen. Jackson was apprised that the family of Mr. Adams were makig arrangements to vacate the President's House, in time to have it prepared for his reception on the 4th of March, he sent a polite message to Mrs. Adams, expressively of his regret at the information and assuring her that he would be highly gratified if the family would continue to occupy it as long as it suited their convenience.

Savannah, Feb. 17.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the two story two tenement frame building on the south east corner of Broughton and Jefferson sts. which in its progress has involved the destruction of a larger amount of property than any similar calamity since the year 1820.

Many roofs of buildings were set on fire by the falling flakes, but extinguished by extreme exertion. Fortunately, the wind, which was fresh, in some measure subsided, or one third of the dwellig part of the city would probably have been destroyed.

The fire caught in the same building which was discovered to be on fire on Sunday morning, and was no doubt the effect of design. It was discovered near the stair case, and the unfortunate inmates were bearly enabled to escape with a part of their clothing. Indeed, so rapid was the progress of the flames, that very little of the furniture in the first five or six houses destroyed, was saved.

The whole number of buildings sacrificed by the devouring element cannot be less than forty—comprising the whole of that block of buildings bounded by Broughton st. North, State st. South, Barnard st. east, and Jefferson st. west, with the exception of the house of Mrs. Burk, and that block bounded by Broughton st south, by the lane north and east and west by Jefferson sts. with the exception of two or thee inconsiderable buildings on Barnard street.

As near as we can ascertain the amount insured upon the property destroyed is upwards of $30,000—of which 11,000 is insured in the London Phœnix Company: and 9,000 in the Charleston Fire and Marine Insurance Company. The whole amount of property destroyed is estimated at from 40 to 60,000 dollars.

It will be recollected by the readers of our daily report of the proceedings in Congress, that when the question, on ordering the Cumberland Road Gate Bill to its third reading, was about being put, Mr. Randolph, (who had been confined to a sick couch during the winter,) appeared in his place, and inquired of the Speaker whether the question was then debateable? And, being answered in the negative, took his seat, and voted with the nays when the question was put. Since then we have received a memo, of what Mr. R. intended to say on that occasion, obtained from him by a friend, and now present it to our readers as a specimen of that chaste and beautiful elocution, which has so many admirers,—that power of argument which reaches at once the farmer and the scholar,—which goes direct into all heads and all hearts,—which has so often charmed and delighted the American public, and the enjoyment of which is now saddened with the apprehension that we shall witness these sublime effusions but seldom for the future

CUMBERLAND ROAD BILL.

A few words intended to have been said by Mr. Randolph, on the passage of the Cumberland Road Bill.

Sir:—I have had as little inclination as ability to partake in the discussions on this bill; but, I cannot let it finally pass without my solemn protest against it.

If I were unrestrained by other considerations, and wished to superadd to an aggression upon the rights of the States, insult the most offensive to their pride, I would vote for this bill. If I wished to bring about collision and discord between the Federal and State authorities; but above all, if I had it most at heart to embroil the administration just coming into power, and to embarrass their very first official movements, I would vote for this bill.

What, Sir! shall the Federal authority seize upon the great passes and thoroughfares of our land, and construct barriers which no man shall be permitted to pass to mill or market, to Church, to court, or to an election, without paying unto Cæsar such tribute as the imperial pleasure shall prescribe? If we are to erect a splendid imperial Government, let us at least endeavor to emulate the virtues of the Roman despots, since we will copy their crimes. It never entered into the head of Tiberius himself, that perfect model of a tyrant, to levy tolls upon the Appian or Æmilian. Sir, when these gates shall be erected within her Territory, it will be the bounden duty of the commonwealth of Virginia to abate the nuisance. This must bring her into direct collision with the Federal power. You leave her no alternative,—for submission cannot be endured, even in supposition. I shall pursue this subject no farther, it is too painful to be dwelt upon. *Wash. Tel.*

FORESTALLING.

Since the publication of our article, on yesterday, we have been requested to say, that having use for a few blank sea letters, Mr. Clay, with a view to economy, ordered an additional number, because he supposed that the additional copies would cost less, proportionately, than if they were reprinted after the 4th of March—and that, therefore, he directed the name of Andrew Jackson, President, &c. to be inserted. We are also requested to say, that the cost will not exceed twenty dollars.

Without discussing how far it was proper for Mr. Clay to have blanks printed in the name of Gen. Jackson, we make the statement as requested, and will be much surprised if this turns out to be the only case in which the duties of the next administration have been anticipated. Unless we are much deceived, some of the frightened dependants of departed power have dug up, from the grave, accounts long since forgotten, and pressed them through the yielding departments. *Ib.*

A hearty Old Man.—There is, at this time, living upon the Pocket Creek, in Moore county, an old man named Duncan Campbell, who was sixteen years of age at the battle of Culloden, and of course is now 99 years old. He retains his faculties in an astonishing degree. He can cut, split rails, maul and grup, equal to most young men in the country. One day last week, he grubbed 10 rods of rough new ground for his day's work.—*Fayetteville Journal.*

An unfortunate occurrence took place at Carthage last week during the Regimental muster at that place. A pine tree of considerable size which had been cut off at the ground and lodged in the branches of another was blown down by the wind, and fell upon a group of men who happened to be passing under it at the time, by which several of them were more or less injured. We notice with particular regret the case of Mr John Currie, who had his left arm, leg and thigh badly fractured. The sympathy manifested on the occasion by all present in his behalf, is the best testimony of his worth. Surgical aid being immediately at hand we have reasons to hope he will soon recover.—*Ib.*

Distressing Calamity.—On Sunday night the 18th ult. the dwelling house of Mr. Jacob Harris, of Pike township, Perry county, Ohio, took fire in the absence of himself and wife. Five children were asleep in the house at the time—the eldest of them, a boy of about twelve years of age, awoke and discovered the house in flames and the rooff falling in—he immediately carried out three of the youngest children, and hastened in for the fourth, but was prevented from accomplishing his noble purpose by a fragment of the roof falling on him, and was barely able to crawl out, so dreadfully burnt, that he died in two hours afterwards. He retained his senses to the last, and expressed his willingness to die, but regretted that he had not been able to save his little brother! The distracted parents arrived in time to witness the last moments of their son.

GEORGIA SUGAR.

A Georgia paper says, "the time is not far distant, when the hogsheads of Georgia sugar in the market will outnumber her bales of cotton, and be at twice their value." A short time since 55 hhds. and bbls of Georgia sugar were offered for sale in Savannah.

Washington Correspondence.

From the multitude of letters written from Washington, and published in all parts of the country, we often gather much to amuse, and indeed intelligence interesting to the public, which we would not otherwise learn.

A correspondent of the Baltimore American says!

"I saw General Jackson yesterday on the Avenue, returning from Church. He was supported on the left by some friend, and followed by two others. He walked with a cane in his right hand, and wore a pair of plain spectacles. Habited in black, with a grave and collected countenance, graceful and dignified step, he makes a very deep and favorable impression on a spectator. He was out of his quarters before breakfast on Friday morning, on a visit to one of the Representatives of Tennesse, confined to his room by sickness."

Blennerhassett's Island.—The beautiful island of the Ohio which acquired unfortunate celebrity by the connexion of its owner with the fortunes of Colonel Burr, ha been rendered classic ground b one of the flashes of poetry which brightened the dull mass of argument headed up in the trial of the military adventurer. The spot which was once the seat of elegance and liberal hospitality is said to waste and desolate. The embellishments of art have disappeared, the palace crumbled, and the ornaments of taste withered. Drift wood encumbers the grounds and ruin is strewed over the spot which was once an image of an earthly paradise. The former owner, unfortunately seduced by ambition to participate in the wild schemes formed by his bold and visionary companion, shared in the ruin of fortune and the wreck of character. The island was abandoned and is now a memento of the folly of its possessor, exhibiting that desolation which the decay of nature brings on the deserted works of art.

Worcester Ægis.

Most of the late murders in Edinburg, if appears, were committed for the purpose of supplying the Medical Schools with bodies for dissection. Not less than 12 or 14 of these atrocious villanies have been brought to light, and it is supposed that many others yet remain to be disclosed, having all been perpetrated by an organized gang of desperate wretches, who were regularly paid at the rate of 10 1-2 guineas for each body they produced. The London and Liverpool papers therefore, whilst they teem with the details of these horrible barbarities, earnestly recommend a decisive alteration of the law respecting the supply of bodies to teachers of Anatomy. It is said that in some instances in London, the wretches employed to furnish subjects, actually brought men in sacks, whom they had made dead drunk, and sold them to anatomists. The papers recommend that the bodies of all persons dying without friends be given to the Schools for dissection, as the best mode of preventing the repetition of the atrocities complained of. They urge particularly the absurdity of the law, which punishes a surgeon for an unskilful operation. Whilst it pohibits the means of acquiring accurate anatomical Knowledge. The practice in France, it is said, is to give all unclaimed bodies to the Schools, and it is represented as having been eminently successful, not only in promoting science, but in preventing the commission of murders, and the violation of church-yards.—*Charl. Mercury.*

Singular instance of Good luck.—The great capital prizes in the last Dismal Swamp Lottery, 50,000 and 10,000 dollars, were held by a club of three gentlemen in New York.

A Noble Act of Gen. Jackson.—The Alleghany Democrat says—'An incident worth recording occurred in the city of Pittsburgh, when Gen. Jackson was receiving visitors. A young man was introduced, who had been deprived of his arms by the bursting of a cannon at New-Orleans, on the 8th of January, 1828. The General presented him with a bank note folded up, which afterwads, on the young man's examination, proved to be a One Hundred Dollar Bill.

A day or two since, a pumkinheaded 'Ichabod Crane, sort of a Jonathan came into our office, for the purpose, as he said, of 'seeing us make papers.' After edifying himself amazingly for an hour or two, by examining the wonderful apparatus of a printing establishment, he must needs try his skill at handling types. Jonathan accordingly laid his ☞ paw upon a short article put in type for insertion in the paper, & down tumbled 'A Dreadful Accident' into a heap of pi. 'By gosh' says he, 'I did'nt think the tarnal things would squash down so darn'd easy.' Now, aside of delaying our work, it makes the devil [we don't mean Old Nick himself, but the evil one attached to our office] grumble; and we prefer to have people who favor us with their company, keep their hands as well as the capes of their cloaks and great coats, at a proper distance from matter which is put in type; for although it requires some labor to set up types, it is a very easy thing to upset them.

County Post.

Poverty and Knavery—The poorer a man is, the more necessity there is for his being honest. A rich knave may, perhaps for a time, prosper in worldly affairs, but a poor knave will soon have as little credit as cash, and will not only suffer, but deserve all the evils which poverty can inflict.

The Legislature of Ohio have passed a law to compel Bachelors to perform some sort of duty towards posterity, by taxing them for the support of Common Schools. Though we protest against this mode of adding to the misfortunes of 'single gentlemen,' we are glad, as it is done, that so praisworhy an object is to be benefitted. This plan of decreeing penalties against men who remain in a state of celibacy, is of great antiquity. In Rome, fines were levied on unmarried men, and when pecuniary forfeitures failed to ensure their obedience to these connubial edicts, their contumacious neglect of the fair, was punished by degradation from their tribe. Celibacy continued, however, to gain ground in Rome, and to counteract its effects, the Censors had recourse to the extaordinary measure of obliging all the young unmarried men to pledge themselves, on oath, to marry within a certain time. In Babylon, an auction of unmarried ladies used to take place annually. The most beautiful were first put up, and the man who bade the largest sum of money gained possession of her for a wife: thus perchasers gratified themselves in the choice of their wives, as is unfortunately too much the case at the present day, according to the debth of their purses. When all the beautiful girls were sold, the crier ordered those less favored to stand up, and after he had openly demanded who would marry her with a small sum, she was at length adjudged to the man who would be satisfied with the least. And in this manner, the money arising from the sale of the handsome women served as a portion to those whom nature had cast in a less gentle mould.

Ral. Reg.

Fat Hogs.—The Tarborough Free Press states, that "two fine hogs, raised in this [Edgecombe] county, were brought to this place on Saturday last—they were said to be not quite 2 years old, and when first slaughtered and cleaned, one wieghed 502 pounds, the other 362.

Our character abroad.—A German editor, it is said, has informed his readers, that morals were at so low an ebb in the United States, that the two basest men in the republic were candidates for the presidency.

[The German Editor must have read the American newspapers upon both sides of the question, and believed all that he read.]

A valuable Country Seat,

FOR SALE AT AUCTION,

Pursuant to an interlocutory decree of the court of Equity, for the County of Halifax, made at Fall Term last; will be sold, at public auction, before the Court House in the Town of Halifax, on Monday the 20th day of April next, that pleasant and healthy country seat, known as LAUREL SPRINGS, containing

123 ACRES,

adjoining the Lands of F. Jones, W. Sturdivant and others, and lying 22 miles above Halifax, on the road to Louisburg.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

E. B. FREEMAN. C. M. E.

Halifax, March 5th, 1829.—ts.

NOTICE.

WE have for sale, on consignment a handsome PANNEL GIG and SULKEY.

CLARK & LITCHFORD.

Feb. 14. 4w

POETRY.

From the N. England W. Review.

TO —— ——.

Yes, lady, thou wilt die. That lip of snow
And that pale brow foretell thy early lot;
The wing of death is o'er thee—thou wilt go
Where broken hearts and blighted flowers are not.
Thou art too beautiful to linger where
The rainbow brightens but to melt away,
And the sweet sounds that wander on the air
But swell the dirge of sorrow and decay.

Yes, thou wilt die.—Thy spirit soon will leave
This dull cold exile for its place on high,
And like a bright cloud on a summer eve,
Melt in the deeper glories of the sky;
Thy home will be where bluer skies are glassed
In brighter streams 'mid love's undying bowers,
And where the wind of ruin never passed,
Nor serpents writhed round passions sweetest flow'rs.

Aye, thou wilt die—and I shall linger here,
When all the blossoms of the heart are fled,
To muse on thee, and mourn with bitter tear
The cold, the lost, the beautiful, the dead;
And as life's stars in loneliness depart,
Thy memory still, amid the deepening gloom,
Will shine upon the ruins of my heart,
Like a long fire-fly on the midnight tomb.

THE MAIDEN'S ROCK ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

A Tale—From Long's Second Expedition.

"There was a time," our guide said, as we passed near the base of the rock, "when this spot, which you now admire for its untenanted beauties, was the scene of one of the most melancholy transactions, that has ever occurred among the Indians. There was, in the village of Keoxa, in the prairie of Wapasha, during the time that his father lived, and rulled over them, a young Indian female whose name was Winona, which signifies "the first born." She had conceived an attachment for a young hunter who reciprocated it; they had frequently met, and agreed to an union in which all their hopes were centered, but on applying to her family, the hunter was surprised to find himself denied, and his claims superceded by those of a warrior of distinction, who had sued for her. The warrior was a general favorite with the nation; he had acquired a name by the services which he had rendered to his village when attacked by the Chippewas; yet notwithstanding all the ardour with which he pressed his suit, and the countenancewhich he received from her parents and brothers, Winona persisted to preferring the hunter. To the usual commendations of her friends in favour of the warrior she said she had made choice of a man, who, being a professed hunter would spend his life with her, and secure to her comfort and subsistance, while the warrior would be constantly absent, intent upon martial exploits. Winona's expostulations were, however, of no avail; and her parents having succeeded in driving away her lover, began to use harsh measures in order to compel her to unite with the man of their choice. To all her entreaties, that she should not be forced into an union so repugnant to her feelings, but rather be allowed to live a single life, they turned a deaf ear. Winona had at all times enjoyed a greater share in the affections of her family, and she had been indulged more than is usual with females among Indians. Being a favorite with her brothers they expressed a wish that her consent to this union should be obtained by persuasive means, rather than that she should be compelled to it against her inclination. With a view to remove some of her objections they took means to provide for her future maintenance, and presented to the warrior all that in their simple mode of living an Indian might covet. About that time a party was formed to ascend from the vilage of Lake Pepin in order to lay in a store of the blue clay which is found upon its banks, and which is used by the Indians as a pigment. Winona and her friends were of the company. It was on the very day that they visted the lake, that her brothers offered their presents to the warrior. Encouraged by these, he again addressed her, but with the same ill success. Vexed at what they deemed an unjustifiable obstinacy on her part, her parents remonstrated in strong language, and even used threats to compel her into obedience—"Well," said Winona, "you will drive me to despair; I said I loved him not, I could not live with him. I wished to remain a maiden, but you will not let me. You say you love me; that you are my father, my brothers, my relations, yet you have driven from me the only man with whom I wished to be united, you have compelled him to withdraw from the village; alone he now ranges through the forest, with no one to assist him, none to spread his blanket, none to build his lodge, none to wait upon him; yet he was the man of my choice. Is this your love? But even it appears that this is not enough; you would have me rejoice in his absence; you wish me to unite with another man, with one whom I do not love, with whom I never can be happy. Since this is your love, let it be so; but soon you will have neither daughter nor sister, nor relation to torment with your false professions of affection." As she uttered these words, she withdrew and her parents, thoughtless of her complaints, decreed that, that very day Winona should be united to the warrior. While all were engaged in busy preparations for the festival, she wound her way slowly to the top of the hill; when she had reached the summit, she called out with a loud voice to her friends below; she upbraided them for their cruelty to herself and her lover. "You," said she, "were not satisfied with opposing my union with the man whom I had chosen, you endeavored by deceitful words to make me faithless to him, but when you found me resolved upon remaining single, you dared to threaten me, you knew me not if you thought that I could be terrified into obedience, you shall soon see how well I can defeat your designs." She then commenced singing her dirge, the light wind which blew at the time, wafted the words towards the spot where her friends were; they immediately rushed, some towards the summit of the hill to stop her, others to the foot of the precipice to receive her in their arms; while all with tears in their eyes, entreated her to desist from her fatal purpose; her father promised no compulsive measures should be resorted to. But she was resolved, and as she concluded the words of her song, she threw herself from the precipice, and fell a lifeless corpse near her distressed friends. "Thus," added our guide, has this spot acquired a melancholy celebrity; it is still called the Maiden's Rock, and no Indian passes near it, without involuntarily casting his eyes towards the giddy height, to contemplate the place, whence this unfortunate girl fell a victim to the cruelty of her relentless parents.

THE NATURAL BRIDGE.

The Natural Bridge is of solid limestone, and connects two huge mountains together by a most beautiful arch, over which there is a great wagon road. Its length from one mountain to the other is nearly 80 feet, its width about 35, its thickness about 45, and its perpendicular height over the water is not far from 220 feet. A few bushes grow on its top, by which the traveller may hold himself as he looks over. On each side of the stream, and near the bridge, are rocks projecting ten or fifteen feet over the water, and from two hundred to three hundred feet from its surface, all of limestone. The visiter cannot give so good a description of this bridge as he can of his feeling at the time. He softly creeps out on a shaggy projecting rock, and looking down a chasm of from forty to sixty feet wide, he sees nearly three hundred feet below, a wild stream dashing against the rocks beneath, as if terrified at the rocks above. The stream is called Cedar Creek. The visiter here sees trees under the arch, whose height is seventy feet, and yet to look down upon them, they appear like small bushes of perhaps two or three feet in height. I saw several birds fly under the arch, and they looked like insects. I threw down a stone, and counted thirty-four before it reached the water. All hear of height but they here see what is high, and they tremble, and feel it deep. The awful rocks present their everlasting abundance, the water murmurs and foams far below, and the two mountains rear their proud heads on each side, separated by a channel of sublimity. Those who view the sun, the moon, and the stars, and allow that none but God could make them, will here be impressed that none but AlmightyGod could build such a bridge like this.

The view of the bridge from below is pleasing as the top is awful.—The arch from beneath would seem to be about two feet in thickness.—Some idea of the distance from the top to the bottom may be formed from the fact, that when I stood on the bridge, and my companion beneath, neither of us could speak with sufficient loudness to be heard by the other. A man from either view does not appear more than four or five inches in height.

As we stood under the beautiful arch we saw the place where visiters have often taken the pains to engrave their names upon the rock. Here Washington climbed up twenty-five feet, and carved his own name where it still remains. Some wishing to immortalize their names, have engraved them deep and large, while others have tried to climb up and insert them high in the book of fame.

A few years since a young man, being ambitious to place his name above all others, came very near losing his life, in the attempt. After much fatigue he climbed up as high as possible, but some person had placed his name above his reach. But he was not thus to be discouraged. He opened a large jack-knife, and, in the soft limestone, began to cut places for his hands and feet.—With much patience and difficulty, he worked his way upwards, and succeeded in carving his name higher than the most ambitious had done before him. He could now triumph, but his triumph was short: for he was placed in such a situation that it was impossible to descend, unless he fell upon the rugged rocks beneath him. There was no house near from which his companions could get assistance. He could not remain in the condition, and what was worse his friends were too much frightened, to do any thing for his relief. They looked upon him as already dead, expecting every moment to see him precipitated upon the rocks below; and dashed into pieces. Not so with himself.—He determined to ascend. Accordingly he plied himself with his knife, cutting places for his hands and feet, and gradually ascending with incredible labor. He exerted every muscle. His life was at stake, and all the terrors of death rose before him. He dared not look downwards, lest his head should become dizzy; and perhaps on this circumstance his life depended. His companions stood at the top of the rock, exhorting and encouraging him. His strength was almost exhausted; but a bare possibility of saving his life still remained; and hope, the last friend of the distressed, had not forsaken him. His course upwards was rather oblique than perpendicular. His most critical moment had now arrived. He had ascended more than two hundred feet, and had still further to rise, when he felt himself fast growing weak. He thought of his friends and all his earthly joys, and he could not leave them. He thought of the grave, and dared not meet it. He now made his last effort, and succeeded. He had cut his way not far from two hundred and fifty feet from the water, in a course almost perpendicular; and in little less than two hours his anxious companions reached him a pole from the top, and drew him up. They received him with shouts of joy; but he himself was completely exhausted. He immediately fainted away on reaching the spot, and it was sometime before he could be recovered.

It was interesting to see the path up these awful rocks, and follow, in imagination, this bold youth as he thus saved his life. His name stands far above all the rest, a monument of hardihood, of rashness, and of folly.

PAY WHAT THOU OWEST.

When I see a husband spending his time in taverns, and forsaking his wife and family, I say—pay what thou owest.

When I see a wife intent almost exclusively upon dress, abandoning her domestic concerns to destruction, while she is parading through the streets to exhibit her divine person and elegant accomplishments, I say—pay what thou owest.

When I see a father or mother neglecting the education of their children, and suffering them to run wild in the streets, in the high road to perdition, without the smallest effort to secure them by parental authority, I say—pay what thou owest.

When I see children who have been tenderly brought up by fond and doating parents, treating them with disrespect & inattention, perhaps cruelty, in their old age, I say, in the most emphatical manner,—pay what thou owest.

When I see a man giving large and expensive entertainments, living in a style of princely extravagance, regardless of the ruinous consequences to his fortune—and at the same time, putting off the payment of tradesmen's bill, under the most frivilous pretences, I am ready to cry out in a voice of thunder—pay what thou owest.

Port Folio.

ANECDOTE.

Sir Isaac Newton was once riding over Salisbury plain, when a boy keeping sheep called to him, 'Sir, you had better make haste on, or you will get a wet jacket.' Newton, looking round and observing neither clouds nor a speck on the horizon, jogged on, taking very little notice of the rustic's information. He had made but a few miles, when a storm suddenly arising, wetted him to the skin. Surprised at the circumstance, and determined, if possible, to ascertain how an ignorant boy had attained a precision and knowledge in the weather, of which the wisest philosophers would be proud, he rode back, wet as he was. 'My lad,' said Newton, 'I'll give thee a guinea if thou wilt tell me how thou canst foretel the weather so truly.' 'Will ye, sir? I will, then,' said the boy, scratching his head, and holding out his hand for the guinea. 'Now, sir,' having received the money, and pointing to his sheep, 'when you see that black ram turn his tail towards the wind, 'tis a sure sign of rain within an hour.' 'What,' exclaimed the philosopher, 'must I, in order to foretel the weather, stay here and watch which way that black ram turns his tail?' 'Yes, Sir.' Off rode Newton, quite satisfied with his discovery, but not much inclined to avail himself of it or to recommend it to others.

A lawyer observing a little boy to be very sprightly and talkative, took him between his knees, and commenced conversation with him, when the boy asked him what trial was to come on next, (as the court was then in session,) to which the lawyer replied, that the next was to be between the Devil and the Pope, and asked the boy's opinion as to who would gain it; he immediately replied, he thought it would be a hard trial, as the Pope had the most money, but the Devil the most lawyers.

HOW TO PREPARE FOR A FLOGGING.—Geo. S. ——, late a lieutenant in the U. S. army, and a native of this county, was one of the most eccentric fellows in the world. When a boy, having incurred the displeasure of his father, the latter called him to an account; and after examining him as to the why and wherefore of his misconduct, resolved on applying the rod, now more fashionably called 'hickory.' But that the punishment might have the more salutary effect, instead of inflicting it immediately, he gave the culprit time to chew the bitter cud of repentance, made ten times more bitter by the anticipation of what was to follow. 'George,' said he, 'you may go for the present, but prepare yourself early to-morrow morning, for the mos severe flogging you ever had.' Geo. retired, and the next morning bright and early, appeared before his father to undergo the execution of his sentence. 'Take off your coat George,' was the stern command. Off went the coat, and the father standing with the well-prepared hickory in his hand, observed that his son's back, from one extremity to the other, appeared unusally protuberant. 'What have you got on your back,' said he, 'My jacket,' replied the boy. 'Well, what have you got under it?' demanded the father. 'A leather apron, four double,' replied the lad. 'A leather apron, have you indeed! and what's that for?' 'Why, pa,' said the youngster with a grave countenance, 'you told me to prepare for a flogging, and I got as well prepared as I could.' The angry father now turned away to hide a laugh, and the boy escaped a flogging by being so well prepared for it.

Berkshire American.

A Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot writes under date of the 16th from Washington, that it is believed there, Mr. Wirt has tendered his resignation as Atorney General of the U. States, and that he intends to make Baltimore his future residence.

Paper from Corn Husks.—Mr. Cobbett states that he has received from a paper manufacturer at Guilford, fifty sheets of paper made from the husks of his own corn, which he had only sent off the week before. This, he says, is a discovery absolutely without a parallel, and will save the nation a million a year sent out of it for rags. He says he will cancel the title pages of his book, which is already printed, for the purpose of having the title pages printed on paper made out of the husks of the corn itself.—*Observer*

Post notes are the best plaister for outward wounds, but the essence of Two-lips the sovereignest thing on earth for inward bruises.

Coach and Gig Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he continues, (at the old establishment in this place, near the church,) to make and repair COACHES, GIGS, &c. &c. in a faithful and workmanlike manner. In order to render his establishment more complete, and deserving of public patronage, he has employed a first rate

Ornamental Painter,

from the North; who will execute that part of the work in the best and most fashionable style. ALSO:—Chairs and other ornamental painting done to order, at the shortest notice.

The subscriber grateful for past encouragement in his line of business, solicits a continuance of the same. His charges will be moderate—corresponding with the times.

THOS. MARSHALL.

Halifax, Feb. 13. 4—tf

SHAWANEE,

Will stand the ensuing season at my stable, in Halifax county, North Carolina, 6 miles from the town of Halifax, seven from Enfield, and eleven from Pollock's Ferry; and will be let to mares at FIFTEEN DOLLARS cash, the single leap—TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS the season, payable at the expiration of the season—and THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS to ensure a mare to be in foal, payable as soon as the mare is ascertained to be in foal—with 50 cents to the Groom in every instance.—The season to commence on the first day of February next, and end on the 15th day of July.

Mares sent to remain with the horse will be well attended to; and can be fed with corn and fodder, if required, at 25 cents per day. Separate lots are provided, for mares with young colts. All necessary pains will be taken with mares and colts, to prevent accidents and escapes of every kind; but I will not be liable for either.

JOHN CROWELL.

January 25, 1829. 2—tf

☞ The Editors of Raleigh Star, Warrenton Reporter and Tarboro' Free Press, are requested to give the above three weekly insertions and forward their accounts to the Post Master at this place for collection.

THE CONTEMPORARY,

A weekly Cabinet of the Belles Lettres, Embellished with Engravings.

ON the first of January next, a work with this title will be commenced in Philadelphia. It will be handsomely printed in the super royal quarto form, and be published every wednesday. It will be devoted to polite literature, criticism, the fine arts, general intelligence, poetry, &c. The original department shall be occupied by writers of respectable talent, and the best selections of foreign journals and domestic magazines shall be sought after. Sickly sentiment and puerile verse shall be excluded its columns. This journal will be one of a pure literary character. It will be under the superintendance of a private club of literary gentlemen, in Philadelphia, of high character some of whom are well and creditably known to the public. The editorial department will be filled by a gentleman of much research and acknowledged intelligence. The work will certainly commence with the first week in January. The terms of of subscription will be two dollars, payable in advance. Address JOHN K. BUCKINGHAM, Philadelphia.

Editors of newspapers will be kind enough to give the above one or two insertions, and forward their papers immediately for exchange.

Dec. 10, 1828.

CLOCKS,

Watches, Jewellery and Silver-Ware.

WILLIAM E. RUFF,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general that he has on hand an elegant assortment of the above articles, which he offers at very reduced prices, (for Cash only.) ALSO—Cash will be given in exchange for

Gold, Silver and Brass.

Watches of all descriptions, as well as Clocks, carefully repaired, and warranted to keep good time. All kinds of Jewellery and Silver ware repaired in a neat and expeditious manner.

WILLIAM E. RUFF.

Halifax, 14th Jan. 1—

BLANKS

Neatly printed at this OFFICE.

HALIFAX MINERVA.

VOL. I. HALIFAX, N. C. JANUARY 24, 1829. No. 1.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN CAMPBELL.

CONDITIONS.

1 The Minerva will be printed every Saturday morning at $2 50 per annum, in advance, or $3 if payment is not made within 3 months.

2 No paper to be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor; and a failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

3 Advertisements, making sixteen lines or less, inserted three times for One Dollar and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. All advertisements will be continued unless otherwise ordered, and each continuance charged.

*** Letters to the Editor must be *post paid*, or they will not be attended to.

CAPTIONS OF THE LAWS

Enacted by the General Assembly of North Carolina at its session in 1828—29

PUBLIC ACTS.

1 An act to alter and amend the act of 1827, concerning the Public Treasury. [Suspends, during the session of the Legislature, the provisions of the act of 1827, which requires the Treasurer & Comptroller to have monthly settlements.]

2 For the inspection of steam-mill timber. [Provides that timber shall not hereafter be inspected by inspectors belonging to the steam mill as formerly, but by the town inspectors.]

3 To amend the act of 1800 concerning wrecks. Persons taking wrecks in the sea made liable to the same penalty as taking them on land.]

4 [illegible] chapter 10[illegible] of 1826, [illegible] the justices of [illegible] the peace. [illegible] the [illegible] exceed 100 cents [illegible] sions. [illegible] where [illegible] quire [illegible] Governor, [illegible] to nomin[illegible] of the [illegible] tary Treasurer Comptroller [illegible] State, Judges of the [illegible] preme [illegible] Superior Courts [illegible] Attorney General and Solicitors of this State, may issue a commission to take their depositions to be read in evidence in said cause and providing further that depositions taken in a court of law shall be passed upon by the court of said court in the same manner as they are passed upon by clerks and masters in chancery.]

6 Amendatory of the law respecting dower. [Gives the wife dower in an equity of redemption where there is not valid incumbrance.]

7 Amending the 9th section of the act of 1816, chapter 693, for the more convenient administration of justice within this State. [Provides that a majority of the Justices of the Inferior Courts shall be equal to make an order for summoning jurors, and that whenever a majority of the Justices shall concur in ordering that jurors be so dispensed with [illegible] of their said courts it shall [illegible] less number [illegible] rescind such [illegible] surveys of [illegible] enable surveyors [illegible] from the [illegible] ants hereafter [illegible] rs and defendants [illegible] kin cases. [illegible] eyor shall [illegible] ved in the [illegible] principal [illegible] e of obtaining [illegible] e State, [illegible] nt a [illegible] nd [illegible] his [illegible] n [illegible] with their permission, shall be liable for the public, county and parish taxes of said free negroes and mulattoes: and for refusal or neglect to give them in a free polls in their list of taxable property, the owners of land as aforesaid shall be liable to the same penalty as for a neglect or refusal to give in their own list of taxable property.]

10 In addition to the acts concerning Divorce and Alimony. [Gives the Superior Courts of Law jurisdiction in all applications for alimony; and when an application is made for divorce and Alimony, the court may decree alimony alone—to continue as long as the justice of the case may require. Provides further, that when a man become an habitual drunkard and spendthrift, it shall be lawful for the wife to claim, and the court to decree alimony; and secures to the wife, where any decree shall be made, such property as she may acquire.]

11 Erecting the county of Macon.

12 In aid of the Clubfoot and Harlows Creek Canal Company. [Makes to the Company a further loan of 6,000 dollars, under the same rules, regulations and restrictions as the loan of 1826.]

13 Amending the act to prohibit the trading with slaves. [Prohibits any white person from selling to a slave any fire arms, powder, shot or lead, under a penalty of 100 dollars; and also declares such trading to be an indictable offence. It also provides that if any free negro or mulatto shall trade in the above enumerated articles, he shall, on conviction, receive 39 lashes.]

14 Repealing in part the 3d section of the act of 1806, entitled an act to revise the militia laws of this State relative to infantry, and to repeal the 9th and 10th sections of an act passed in 1813, entitled an act to amend the militia laws of this State. [Repeals so much of the first recited act as inflicts the penalty of 2 shillings and 6pence for failing to have a pouch and powder horn on the days of musters; and repeals the 9th and 10th sections of the last recited act, and provides that this act shall not be so construed as to prevent the colonels from drilling their regiments on the day previous to general or regimental musters.]

15 Amending the law with respect to the collection of debts from the estates of deceased persons, and the law in relation to the levying of executions issued by justices of the peace. [Provides that where an executor or administrator shall be warranted on any demand against his testator or intestate, before the expiration of nine months from the time of his taking upon him the office of executor or administrator, the magistrate shall endorse thereon a postponement of the trial until the expiration of said time; that on the trial of a warrant, if an executor or administrator shall suggest that he has a defence to make on account of a deficiency of assets, the magistrate shall note such suggestion on the warrant, give judgment thereon if the plaintiff demand be just, and return the same to the County Court, where the defendant may plead as though the suit were returnable to the said Court. The executor or administrator, where a suit is brought against him, shall not be compelled to plead till after the expiration of nine months. No execution on the judgment of a justice shall be levied upon the lands of heirs and devisees. Where an execution, issued by a justice, is levied on the lands of a defendant, said defendant shall have five days notice before the term to which it is returnable. If an heir or devisee, against whom a judgment has been obtained by scire facias against the real estate, has a general or regular guardian, said guardian [illegible] interest of the infant [illegible] all of an order [illegible] so much of the [illegible] will satisfy said [illegible] costs thereof [illegible] months, and if the infant have no guardian, the proceedings shall be staid for 18 months after a guardian has been appointed, or for one year after his arriving at full age. The commencement of a suit against an executor or administrator shall not create a lien on the goods of the deceased.]

16 Appropriating 8920 dollars for improving the navigation of the Cape Fear river below Wilmington. [Appropriates the said sum out of the fund for internal improvements.

17 Regulating costs in petitions for dower and partition. [Provides that the court, to whom the petition is preferred, may decree, at their discretion, by whom and in what manner the costs shall be paid, and that a larger attorney's fee than four dollars shall not be taxed in the bill of costs.]

18 Authorising the Court of Equity to grant administration in certain cases. [Where a person dies intestate, having mortgaged personal estate, and no administration shall be taken out, the Court of Equity is authorised to appoint a special administrator.]

19 Validating all grants issued by the Secretary of State on surveys made and signed only by deputy surveyors previous to the year 1820.

20 Amending the act of 1823, entitled an act to amend and extend the provisions of an act, entitled an act to promote agriculture and family domestic manufactures. [Provides that clerks of courts in this State, six months before they make a return to the Public Treasurer of monies remaining in their hands, under the act of 1823, shall post up at the court house door a list of such monies, with the amount payable to each person: and for failing or neglecting to do so, shall forfeit 20 dollars.]

21 Amending the act entitled an act to amend the act respecting lands sold for taxes, passed in 1819, chapter 1006. [Provides that every Clerk or Sheriff, who shall omit to perform the several duties enjoined by the aforesaid act, shall forfeit 100 dollars, and be liable for such damages as may be sustained by the owner of the lands in consequence of an irregular sale.]

22 Extending the provisions of the act of 1822, granting further time to perfect titles to land within this State. [Extends the time to the 1st January, 1831.]

23 Amending the act of 1821, to promote the administration of justice in the State, by requiring the production of papers in certain cases. [Provides that the County Courts shall have the same power to require parties to produce books or writings, as the Superior Courts.]

24 Explanatory of the act of 1810, relating to bonds given by sheriffs and clerks of the Superior and County Courts. [Provides that all suits on bonds of clerks and masters in equity, if the right of action has already accrued, shall be commenced and prosecuted within three years after the passage of this act; and all suits, where the right of action shall accrue hereafter, shall be commenced within six years after the right of action shall have accrued saving the right of infants, femecoverts, and persons non compos mentis, so that they sue within three years after their disabilities are removed.]

25 Regulating the payment of salaries to the officers of State. [Authorises the Governor, Judges of the Supreme Court, Secretary of State, Public Treasurer, Comptroller, Governor's Private Secretary, Clerks of the Treasury Department, State Librarian, and keeper of the public buildings, to receive their salaries quarterly.]

26 Providing for the protection of the arsenal and safe keeping of the public arms, and for other purposes. [Authorises the Adjutant General to employ some person to secure the windows in the State arsenal with grates; and to call in and remove the public arms to this place, in such proportion and with such reservations to the towns and companies as the Governor may direct. Directs the Adjutant General to appoint a keeper of the arms, with a salary not exceeding 60 dollars per annum.]

27 Amending the act of 1823, chapter 1235, entitled an act to amend an act, passed in 1819, to create a fund for internal improvement, and to establish a Board for the government thereof. [Repeals so much of the 2d section of the said act as authorises the employment of a Civil Engineer.]

28 Authorising the time of payment of purchase money on entries of land made in 1826. Extends the time to 31st Jan. 1829.

29 To ratify and confirm the sale of the land and negroes conveyed to the Governor for the use of the State, as made by the commissioners to superintend the sale of the property of the late Treasurer.

30 To restrain the justices of the County Courts in granting licenses to retail spirituous liquors. Provides that licenses shall not be granted to any but a free white person of good moral character, to be testified to by at least two witnesses.

31 To alter and amend the act of 1819, prescribing the mode of surveying and selling the lands lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians. Provides that where any of the purchasers of Cherokee lands have lost or mislaid their receipts for the purchase money, if it shall appear from the books of the Treasurer that the whole amount has been paid, the Secretary of State shall issue a grant to the purchaser.

32 To provide for the repairing of the State House and railing round the capital square. Makes it the duty of the Treasurer, Secretary of State and Comptroller to contract for said repairs, and limits the expenditures for the same to 250 dollars.

33 Empowering the County Courts to regulate the fees of jailors.

34 Concerning the action of replevin. Provides that writs of replevin for slaves shall be deemed sustainable against persons in possession of such slaves in all cases where action of detinue or trover are now proper, that the plaintiff, on applying for a writ of replevin for a slave, shall give an affidavit and bond, and that the sheriff shall deliver all such slaves to the plaintiff, unless the defendant give bond for double their value.

35 In relation to justices' executions. Provides that personal property shall be bound from and by the levy of the execution, and not from the teste thereof.

36 For the relief of sundry purchasers of Cherokee lands. Authorises the Treasurer to suspend the collection of bonds until the meeting of the next Assembly.

37 For revising, digesting and amending the laws relating to executors and administrators. Authorises the Governor to appoint commissioners for the purpose.

38 Ceding to the U. States, Jackson Island, for the purpose of erecting thereon a light house.

39 Supplemental to the act erecting the county of Macon.

40 Concerning the lands formerly occupied by the Tuscarora Indians, lying in Bertie county, on the north side of Roanoke river. Appoints commissioners for the purpose of selling the reversionary interest of the Tuscaroras in said lands. [illegible] time of holding [illegible] of this State. [illegible] Supreme Court shall be held [illegible] Enacts [illegible] second Monday in June and on the last Monday in December.

42 For the [illegible] station of writs of error for mistake of fact and bills of review. Limits such writs to within five years after the judgment or decree.

43 Regulating the damages on protested bills of exchange.

44 Directing the manner in which the acts of Congress and other public documents shall be distributed.

45 Providing for the representation of the Stock of the State in meetings of the Stockholders of the Banks of this State. Provides that commissioners to be appointed to attend said meetings and represent and vote for the State—such commissioners to be stockholders, and to receive three dollars per day for their services.

PRIVATE ACTS.

1. An act to establish Bethel Academy in the county of Duplin, and to incorporate the trustees thereof.

2. Concerning the county courts of Nash county.

3. Appointing commissioners for the town of Snow Hill, in Greene county.

4. To repeal an act passed in the year 1823, entitled "an act to regulate the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Rutherford county."

5. To authorise the committee of Finance of Iredell county to settle with the commissioners of the town of Statesville.

6. To incorporate Line Lodge, No. 87, of Sampson county.

7. To amend an act, passed in the year 1815, entitled an act to provide for the removal of the public buildings in the county of Montgomery.

8. To alter the names of Benj. Michael Ezell and Robert Marshall Ezell, and to legitimate them.

9. To restore to credit Geo. Jernigan, of Wayne county.

10. For the better regulation of the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Hertford.

11. Concerning certain lands purchased at the sale of the commissioners in Haywood county.

12. To prevent the falling of timber in, or obstructing the channels of Uharrie river and Richland creek, in Randolph county.

13. Prescribing the time Jurors shall hereafter be paid for their services in the county of Richmond.

14. To alter the time and places of holding the election in the county of Greene.

15. Supplemental to an act, passed in the year 1827, compelling the County Courts of Gates to appoint a committee of finance.

16. To incorporate the French Broad Bridge Company.

17. Authorising Thomas Hancock, late sheriff of Randolph county, to collect the arrearages of taxes due him for the year 1826.

18. To amend an act, entitled "an act appointing commissioners to erect a building in the town of Lincolnton for the accommodation of Jurors," passed in the year 1826.

19. To revive an act, passed in the year 1816, entitled "an act to appoint commissioners in the town of Jamestown, in the county of Guilford, and to incorporate the same."

20. Concerning the chairman of the County Court of Burke.

21. Concerning the appointment of coopers in the town of Wilmington.

22. Concerning the hands liable to work on the Buncombe turnpike road.

23. To require the sheriff of Hyde county to sell the old public buildings of said county.

24. Requiring the county trustee of Davidson to pay the jurors of said county, and for other purposes.

25. Concerning the Newbern Academy.

26. To repeal an act, passed in the year 1816, entitled "an act to incorporate the Person Library Company."

27. To compel the major general to review each regiment in the counties of Davidson and Burke separately.

28. To establish Mosely Hall Academy, in the county of Lenoir, and to incorporate the trustees thereof.

29. Authorising the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the county of Warren to appoint a patrol for the town of Warrenton in certain cases.

30. Authorising the justices of the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the counties of Randolph, Moore and Montgomery to appoint commissioners to run and establish the line between said counties.

31. Concerning the Treasurer of public buildings and the County Trustee of Buncombe county.

32. To restore to credit [illegible] A Nailer of the county of Anson.

33. To alter the name of Geo. Pinkney Coppedge, an illegitimate son of John Lee of Anson county, and to legitimate him.

34. To legitimate Polly Matilda Stinson, of the county of Chatham.

35. To authorise the wardens of the poor for the county of Lenoir to purchase a tract of land, and to erect thereon a house for the poor.

36. To restore Nathaniel McEachum, of Lincoln county to credit.

37. To repeal an act, passed at the last General Assembly, entitled "An act for the better regulation of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Robeson."

38. To legitimate Jos. Smith and Mary Bentley, illegitimate children of John Smith, of Burke county.

39. To incorporate Chorazin Chapter, No. 13, of Royal Arch Masons, in the town of Greensborough, in the county of Guilford.

40. To amend an act, entitled "an act to authorise the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Craven & Cumberland counties to appoint special justices of the peace, and making compensation to such justices for certain services."

41. Making it the duty of the major general of the third division of the militia of North Carolina, to which the county of Orange is attached, to review the militia at their usual regimental muster grounds.

42. Concerning the grave lot in Greenville, in the county of Pitt.

43. More effectually to prescribe the duty of the county trustee of Onslow.

44. To alter the time of holding certain terms therein named of the County Courts of Iredell, and for the better regulation of the same.

45. Requiring the county trustee of Chatham to pay the jurors of said county, and for other purposes.

46. Altering the time of holding the County Courts of Chowan.

47. Concerning the County Courts of Lenoir.

48. Appointing commissioners to lay off and establish the dividing line between the first and second regiments of Cumberland.

49. Concerning the town of Tarborough.

50. Authorising the County Court of Person to establish a poor house in said county.

51. To encourage the raising of sheep, and the destruction of wolves in Ash county.

52. To alter the names of, and legitimate Andrew J. Perry and others.

53. Authorising the County Court of Warren to dispose of a part of the public square in the town of Warrenton.

54. Establishing and incorporating White Oak Academy.

55. For the relief of sundry persons engaged in surveying the Cherokee lands.

56. Appointing commissioners to alter the plan of the town of Asheboro', and for the better regulation of the police of said town.

57. Allowing compensation to jurors of the original pannel in the county of Buncombe.

58. Concerning the poor of Moore county.

59. Altering the names of, and legitimating Sidney S. Gay, Samuel C. Gay, Mary G. Gay and Lucius H. Gay, of Wake county.

60. Repealing the second section of chapter 145, amending the road law in Rutherford county.

61. To alter the time of holding the county courts of Ashe.

62. Incorporating the town of Clinton, and extending the limits thereof.

63. Authorising James [illegible] of Burke to erect two gates across the road leading from Marion to Morganton.

64. Appointing Solomon [illegible] commissioner to superintend building a court house [illegible] county.

...ring the Major Gen-
...ments of Roman Catholic
...usual ...regimental
...ters.

66 Authorising the trustees of the Academy in Edenton to dispose of certain lots in said town.

67 Repealing the act of 1824, regulating the mode of electing wardens of the poor, and directing their duties, so far as relates to the county of Buncombe.

68 To alter the time of holding the superior courts of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus.

69 Restoring Silas Bond, of Martin county, to credit.

70 Directing the manner in which wardens of the poor in Cumberland county shall be elected.

71 Supplementary to the act of 1826, chapter 133, for the better regulation of the town of Greensborough.

72 Authorising the wardens of the poor in the counties of Chowan and Hertford, with the consent of the County Courts, to purchase lands and erect buildings for the reception of the poor thereof.

73 Incorporating Zerubabel Chapter No 11.

74 For the better regulation of the town of Windsor.

75 Compelling the Clerk of the Superior Court of Nash to keep his office in Nashville.

76 Amending the act of 1756, to lay off the town of Secreta, and appointing commissioners for the same.

77 Designating the place where the 1st regiment of Davidson shall hereafter hold their musters.

78 Repealing the act of 1827, chapter 36, prescribing the manner in which staves, heading and shingles shall hereafter be counted, so far as respects the counties of Perquimmons and Hertford.

79 For the relief of Thomas Marshall, sheriff of Carteret, Stephen Owens, sheriff of Beaufort, and Wyatt Moye, sheriff of Greene.

80 Amending the act of 1822, to extend and improve the two roads leading from Wilkesborough to the Tennessee line.

81 For the better regulation of the fisheries on Salmon Creek in Bertie county, and amendatory of the act of 1822, concerning the same.

82 Establishing separate election grounds in Person county.

83 Incorporating a light infantry company in the town of Washington.

84 For improving the navigation of creeks and rivers in the county of Sampson, and of Black river so far as it is the dividing line between the counties of Sampson and Cumberland.

85 Incorporating the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of North Carolina.

86 Incorporating the Fayetteville Manufacturing Company.

87 Compelling the Clerks of the County and Superior Courts and Register of Chatham county to keep their offices at Pittsborough.

88 Compelling the County Court of Lenoir to appoint a committee of Finance.

89 Amending and explaining the act of 1784, for clearing out and improving the navigation of Trent river, in Jones county.

90 Appointing commissioners to view the road from the Watauga in Ashe county to the head of Johns river in Burke county.

91 Establishing and incorporating Sandy Creek Academy in Randolph county.

92 Regulating the fisheries of Craven county.

93 Providing for the removal of the obstruction to the passage of masted vessels from the Dismal Swamp Canal to Albemarle Sound.

94 Authorising the commissioners of navigation of the port of Wilmington to regulate quarantine in said port.

95 Establishing a manufacturing company in Randolph county.

96 Directing the time and place of selling land under execution in the counties of Halifax, Northampton, Hertford and Martin.

97 To amend the laws regulating the sale of lands and slaves, so far as respects the county of Montgomery.

98 Supplemental to the act of last session, authorising the County Court of Person to establish a poor house.

99 Amending the act of 1821, to incorporate the Roanoke Inlet Company.

100 Incorporating the Edgecomb Manufacturing Company.

101 Concerning the appointment of the town of ... and for other purposes.

102 Incorporating the Richmond Rockingham Manufacturing Company.

103 Incorporating the Chatham Iron Manufacturing Company.

104 Establishing and incorporating Rocky Mount Academy.

105 To amend the act of 1825, entitled an act to amend the several acts of Assembly passed to extend and improve the State road from Wilkesborough to the foot of Laurel Hill, by the way of Hohmon's Ford, in the county of Wilkes, and for other purposes; also to amend the act of 1826, entitled an act to amend the several acts of the General Assembly now in force relative to the public roads in the county of Wilkes.

106 Amending the act of 1819, to appoint commissioners for the town of Chapel Hill.

107 Appointing commissioners in the county of Chowan for the purposes therein mentioned.

108 Appointing commissioners on a part of the road leading from Morganton to Avery's turnpike road, in Burke county.

109 Establishing the Belfont Cotton Manufacturing Company in Beaufort county.

110 Regulating the inspection of fish for the towns of Murfreesborough and Halifax.

111 To amend the act of 1826, establishing and regulating the Tennessee Turnpike road.

112 For the more convenient administration of justice in the County Courts of Duplin.

113 Incorporating the Matamuskeet Lake Canal Company.

114 Repealing the several acts establishing and regulating the special County Courts of Burke.

115 Explanatory of the act of 1821, annexing part of Bladen to Columbus county.

116 Incorporating the Trenter's Creek Navigation Company.

117 Concerning the wardens of the poor of Lincoln county.

118 To repeal the act of 1820, directing the County Courts to pay fees to certain officers therein named in certain cases, so far as relates to the counties of Iredell and Anson.

119 Amending the laws regulating the inspection of flour in Fayetteville.

120 Authorising the County Courts of Ashe and Wilkes to keep in repair the road by Jefferson, by the imposition of tolls on said road.

121 Exempting the justices of Rutherford county from the payment of a certain judgment recovered against them in Wake Superior Court.

122 Repealing the act of 1826, chapter 139, entitled "an act to repeal an act passed in 1820, entitled an act to order the payment of fees to certain officers therein named," so far as it affects the county of Lincoln.

RESOLUTIONS

In favor of William Martin.

In favor of Thomas Brown.

In favor of John Leatherwood, of Haywood county.

In favor of Pleasant Callicot.

In favor of Wm. Criswell.

Surrendering the right of the State of North Carolina to take stock in the Roanoke Navigation Company.

In favor of Isaiah Spears of Caswell county.

In favor of Louis D. Wilson, Isaac Wright, and Frederick J. Hill. Making compensation for their attendance as commissioners, under an act of the last session of the Legislature, at a meeting of the stockholders of the Cape Fear Bank.

In favor of Calvary Blackmon, sheriff of Wayne.

In favor of William ... Martin.

In favor of James ...

In favor of John Bla... sheriff of Cumberland co... Public Treasurer ... Dollars, being part ... missions for not ... for the year 1827.]

In favor of Isaac Baxter, of Currituck.

In favor of Thomas Phillips.

In favor of William Hu... of Jones.

In favor of John Sl... of Mecklenburg.

Appropriating a ro... Capital to the use of the Adjutant General.

In relation to documents respecting Penitentiary and Lunatic Asylum.

Calling on the Yadkin Navigation Company for information relative to the disposal of $25,000 subscribed for by the State in the stock of the company.

Declaring ... by James F. Taylor of a tract of land sold at the sale of the late treasurer's property null and void.

Respecting the Governor, as guardian ex officio of James Forsythe. [Directs the Governor to lay out the sum remaining in his hands, and in the hands of H. G. Burton, late Governor, in the purchase of stock for the benefit of said James Forsythe.]

Instructing the governor to make certain inquiries in relation to Miss Blakely.

In favor of Benj. Britain and Isham Matthews.

In favor of William Harris and James Allen, of Montgomery.

In favor of Edward Griffin and his securities.

Respecting the Public Printer.

In favor of John Gambell, sheriff of Ashe.

In favor of Hutchins G. Burton.

Instructing the Board of Internal Improvements to make certain inquiries relative to an obstruction in the Cape Fear, caused by the sinking of vessels in that river during the revolutionary war.

In favor of Archibald Lamon, late sheriff of Nash.

In favor of John Barnett, late sheriff of Person.

Instructing the Public Treasurer to make no further investments of the funds of the State in the stock of either of the Banks of the State.

In favor of Alex. L. Harvey, sheriff of Bladen.

In favor of David Sands.

For procuring candles.

In favor of Gabriel Holmes, sheriff of New Hanover.

Appointing a Librarian.

In favor of John Holloway.

In favor of the Door Keepers.

Relative to the books containing the accounts of sales of the Cherokee lands. [Authorises the Treasurer to have them copied into two bound books.]

Appointing the Treasurer, Secretary and Comptroller a committee to examine into all the old standing accounts on the comptroller's books.

Repealing the resolution appropriating a room in the State House to the use of the Adjutant General.

Concerning a debt due the estate of the late Treasurer.

In favor of the commissioners for the sale of the late Treasurer's property.

In favor of William H. Haywood, jr.

Relative to books presented by the Rev. Josiah Crudup to the State.

Instructing the Public Treasurer as to the time at which he is to pay the subscriptions and appropriations to the Roanoke Navigation Company, the Clubfoot and Harlows Creek Canal Company, and for clearing out the Cape Fear below Wilmington.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 14th.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. Johnson, of New-York, presented an amendment, which he proposes to move to the bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, for regulating Sales at Auction, when it comes up for consideration. This amendment, proposes two and a half per cent. duty on packages sales, and five percent. duty on piece sales.

In the last number of the National Intelligencer it was stated that the Report on the Auction Question; and the accompanying bill, from the Committee of Ways and Means, in the House of Representatives were in conformity with the unanimous opinion of the whole Committee. This inference from the report of the Committee is, we are informed, in part erroneous. On the details of the bill, and especially the first section, requiring the production of invoices, &c. the understanding of the views of the several members differed widely. [Nat. Int.

LONDON, ... 7th.

The House of Representatives yesterday had under consideration a subject of much direct interest to our City, and general interest to the whole country, lying in a ... direction from Washington. There can be no object of Internal Improvement more deserving of the care of Congress, whether with a view to the facilitation of access to the seat of the General Government, or to the transportation of the Mails, than the road between Rockville and Fredericktown which is at all times bad, and during a considerable part of the year dangerous. There is not a piece of road ... than the one in question, or one more liable to be rendered unpassable by the weather. This defect of a link in the great chain of post road from this city to all the Western States, has long been severely felt by the whole country, without its being of such a nature as to demand the employment of private means to supply it; for the reason, principally, that the turnpike road to Baltimore furnishes a ready way to market for those Maryland farmers, well-to do in the world, who would otherwise feel it to be their interest to contribute to the construction of a road direct to Washington. Of little comparative importance to the country through which it passes, (like the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal) it is yet of primary consequence to the interests of the whole country. It has so much the stronger claim to the patronage of the General Government than the Canal in question, in that it combines a greater number of advantages than that object, interesting and worthy of the aid of Government as we have always admitted that Canal to be, as a part of a general system of internal navigation. *Ibid.*

The decission upon the bill for the Frederick Road was postponed to Monday, with the consent of its zealous advocate, *Mr. Washington*. We see little reason to doubt, that it will ultimately receive the sanction of Congress, when its merits are fully understood. *Ibid.*

January 17.—The Senate did not sit yesterday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to exempt merchandize imported under certain circumstances from the operation of the law passed 19th May, 1828, known as the new Tariff Bill. It was, after passing through various stages, referred to a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. Bills were reported from the Select Committee on Retrenchment, by Mr. Wickliffe, regulating the publishing of acts of Congress, and by Mr. Hamilton, the Chairman, prescribing the mode of printing and distributing various public documents. They were severally read a first and second time, and referred to a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. Mr. Alexander introduced a bill to exempt the members of the Fire Companies of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, from the performance of military duties in time of peace. It was read a first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Mr Strong, from the Select Committee to whom the stereotyping of the laws of the United States had been referred, reported a joint resolution with the Senate, in favor of that measure, and recommending the mode of carrying it into execution. The resolution submitted on the preceding day by Mr. Wickliffe, providing for the election of all officers of the House by a *viva voce* vote, instead of by ballot, as heretofore, was then considered. Mr Storrs demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and a discussion ensued, which continued until the hour elapsed for the consideration of resolutions, previous to which, Mr. Weems offered an amendment, slightly modifying the proposition of Mr Wickliffe. The House then went into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Condict in the Chair, and after a long debate, the amendment proposed by Mr Thompson was rejected by 74 to 66. Mr. Thompson renewed his amendment in the House. After which at 4 o'clock, and adjournment took place.

[U. S. Tel.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, JAN. 16.

After a long interval, we were yesterday afternoon overrun with foreign papers—but they are singularly barren of that sort of interest which our *excitable* community seems always to look for—that derived from active war, or apprehended scarcity. As to war, things remain very much as they were. No important movement has been made by the Russians since the fall of Varna—they appear now to be intent upon the reduction of Silistria—and then will, as from the general complexion of accounts appears to us clear, sit down quietly before Choumla, and await a more favorable season for military operations. Meantime the diplomacy of Europe will be at work to bring about a peace. The Emperor has gone to St. Petersburg—where, within a short period after his arrival from the conquest of Varna, his mother, the Empress Dowager, died.

Bell's Weekly Messenger says, "from all the news arrived from those quarters, it appears that the Russians are much more desirous of finishing the campaign than the Turks. In other words, the Russians are more exhausted by getting the victory, such as it is, than the Turks are by losing the battle. Our own opinion has been already expressed, that the Winter will be a season of active negotiation, and that Europe will be enjoying perfect pacification, at least in the Northern quarters, before the return of the next spring."

The Traveller of the 24 December speaks in the same strain. By private letters received this morning, from St. Petersburgh, we learn that an opinion was entertained there, that Nicholas was anxious that negotiations should be opened through the mediation of this country for the settlement of all differences with Turkey. Money had become universally scarce at St. Petersburgh, and there as well as here, discounts were scarcely to be obtained."

As to the apprehended scarcity, we see no reason to think the calculations which, to judge from the prices paid here for bread stuffs, appear to have been made, will be realized—the duty on foreign wheat having been reduced by the rise of the average price to one shilling per quarter, much foreign wheat in bond was immediately entered.

We have been favored with the perusal of letters from merchants in New York to their correspondents here, extracts from some of which will be found under the commercial head. It will be seen from them, that the English ports have been opened for the admission of foreign grain, and that cotton had declined 1-2d per pound. The price of Flour has advanced here in consequence of the news.

Richmond Whig.

Awful Occurrence.—The tenement of Mr. William Lewis, jr. of the town of Monroe, State of New York, was consumed by fire on Monday evening last, and shocking to relate, four of his children were consumed in the flames. The oldest child was between 15 and 16, and the youngest about 7 years of age. The circumstances connected with this melancholy affair, as communicated to us by a gentleman of that town, are as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, with their youngest child, left home on the evening of the fire, for the purpose of visiting a neighbor, residing about a mile and a half distant; leaving the care of the house to the children, with directions to leave on a good fire when they went to bed that the rooms should be warm when their parents came home. About nine o'clock some of the neighbors discovered the house on fire; but before they were enabled to reach the place, it was literally burnt to ashes. The roasted carcases of the unfortunate children [three boys and a girl,] were found the same night three of them were lying on their backs as if they had not awoke, and the other, from the situation in which it was found, had probably got out of the bed. The conjecture is, they were suffocated by the smoke, before the flames touched them. Their remains were collected, put into a box, and the next morning buried in one grave.

A most distressing accident occurred in Baltimore, a few days ago, in the following manner. Two waggoners, one of them a coloured man, were employed in a private family in cutting up pork. The weather being cold, a wine glass of spirits was given to each, the drinking of which was soon succeeded by the most dreadful, and, fatal codsequences. It appears that a bottle containing *corrosive sublimate*, dissolved in spirits, had been used for one known to contain pure spirits, and the mistake was only discovered when their relief was unavailing.

American.

A ... man, belonging, as is said, to one of the most respectable families in New York, was recently committed to ... to check the ... upon the U... check ... signed ...

HALIFAX

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1829.

After several, but unavoidable disappointments, we this week present to its patrons and the public, the first number of the Halifax Minerva. The patronage, although perhaps, as great as we ought to have expected at the commencement, is not such as an establishment of the kind demands. We understand that the frequent failures, heretofore, to publish a paper in this place, now operate against the Minerva—that there are some who profess anxiety for its success, but yet refuse to subscribe for it, because they fear it will soon, like the others, *perish* for want of *support*. We sincerely hope there are not many such persons, lest *fear* of the event may be the *very means of bringing it about*. We cannot say that we shall be more successful than others have been—but if we fail, it will be after every effort in our power shall have been made to prevent it. We shall spare neither labor or pains to render the Minerva deserving of encouragement, and we have too much confidence in the *intelligence, patriotism* and *liberality* of the people in this section of country, to believe that a paper here, which *deserves* encouragement, will not *receive* it.

The first two or three numbers of the Minerva, owing to the limited means we have for making selections, will not contain such a variety of matter, as we hope to give when we shall effect an exchange with other printers.

We learn with pleasure, that HUTCHINS G. BURTON, Esq. of this county, and late Governor of the State, has been appointed by the President of the United States, Governor of the Territory of Arkansas.

We ... eigh ... that Cadwallader Jones, ... Campbell and Andrew ... Wyes, were, on the 9th ... the Board of Internal ... for the present year.

... Amendment of ... A resolution ... in the House ... and, we believe, ... consideration ... to-day, ... consist ... so as ... at all the 3rd of March next. ... who has been ... again be ... gible ... Places, also, that the ... President and Vice ... held in the several ... in the third year ... and if no one shall receive a majority of votes, then, in each of the ... of November ... year, another election ... and the votes ... each state ... entitled to vote in the elections ... the most numerous branch of the State Legislature, ... having the highest number of votes ... still ... the ... the Senate ... be made by the ... sentatives, in the same manner as is ... fore done.

It proposes ... tor or Representative ... pointed during the ... be was ... employed ... of the ... the ... shall ... should ... last voted for, ... the State ... be made by the ... sentatives in the ... fore done.

...ntiments I should be disposed to ... try the effect of confining the Chief Magistrate to a single term."

A Farmer residing eight or ten miles from this place, lately killed three hogs, said to be 12 months old, which weighed as follows:

The first weighed	500 lbs.
The second	348
And the third	304
Total,	1152

A hog raised in this town, by one of the citizens, when killed, weighed 525 lbs.

A spendid Ball, in honor of Gen. Jackson's victory at New Orleans, was held at the Hote of Mr M'Lamore, in this town on the 8th inst. The company was unusually numerous and fashionable, and the utmost order and hilarity prevailed. After having "tripd it on the light fantastic toe" [illegible] company parted [illegible] of an elegant collation—[illegible] which they resumed their dancing, which continued until near morning, when the company returned home, all of them apparently delighted at the enjoyment they had passed

[Communicated.]

The Judges of the Superior Courts have made the following allotment of the Circuits among themselves for the year 1829, viz:

	Spring.	Autumn.
Edenton,	Judge Donnell	Judge Daniel
Newbern,	Norwood	Donnell
Raleigh,	Strange	Mangum
Wilmington,	Daniel	Strange
Hillsborough,	Martin	Norwood
Morgan.	Mangum	Martin

Raleigh Star.

Honors to the Governor.—The citizens of this town, the personal and political friends of our esteemed Governor, JOHN OWEN, Esq. this day engaged in paying him the most distinguished marks of attention and repect. At a meeting held a few days ago, it was determined to address a letter to Gov. Owen, at Raleigh, to pass through this town on his way to his seat in Bladen: and that, should he do so, a committee would meet and conduct him to town, where his fellow-citizens proposed to pay their respects to him at a Collation to be served at the Mansion Hotel, and a Ball in the evening at the Layfayette Hotel. The Governor having replied that he would arrive here this day, the Committee, consisting of Jas. Seawell, Esq. Magistrate of Police, Louis D. Henry and John MacRae, Esqrs. proceeded yesterday afternoon to Mrs. Campbell's, eight miles from town, where they met his Excellency. The Corps of Flying Artillery, attached to the Fayetteville Battalion, also left this morning, to meet and escort him to town, and the whole are now, as our paper is going to press, momently expected to arrive.—The remainder of the Battalion, and the Independent Company, are also under arms, to be presently reviewed by the Governor [illegible]

Fayette. Ob. Jan. 15.

It is stated in a Boston paper that a letter has been lately written to John Q. Adams, signed by Harrison Gray Otis, William Prescott, Thomas H. Berkins, and William Sullivan, and other distinguished federal gentlemen, demanding of him proofs, in support of his charge against the federal party, that they conspired to dissolve the Union, and to establish a seperate Confederation.

Morning Courier.

DEATH OF MRS. JACKSON.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 28.

We are called on this morning to announce an event of the most awful and melancholy nature. In the midst of preparations for festivity and mirth, the knell of death [illegible] the [illegible] day [illegible] anged and expected [illegible] town should be a [illegible] rejoicing, we are [illegible] checked in our career, [illegible] called on to array ourselves in garments of solemnity [illegible] Mrs. Rachael Jackson, wife of General Andrew Jackson, President elect of the U. States, died last night at the Hermitage in this vicinity.

The intelligence of this awful and unlooked-for event has created a shock [illegible] community almost unparalleled in the annals of this country. It was known [illegible] Mrs. Jackson was afflicted by die-

...ase, which however, was supposed to have been checked so as to afford a prospect, of immediate restoration to health. This day, being the anniversary of an interesting and important event in the last war, was appropriately selected to testify the respect and affection of his fellow citizens and neighbors to the man, who was so soon to leave his sweet domestic retirement, to assume the responsibilities and discharge the important duties of Chief Magistrate of the nation. The table was well nigh spread, at which all was expected to be hilarity and joy; and our citizens had sallied forth on the happy morning with spirits light and buoyant, and countenances glowing with animation and hope—when suddenly the scene is changed—congratulations are converted into expressions of condolence, tears are substituted for smiles, and sincere and general mourning pervades a community, where, but a moment before, universal happiness and public rejoicing prevailed.—But we have neither time nor room at present to indulge in further reflections on this melancholy occurrence. Let us submit with resignation and fortitude to the decree, however afflicting, of a just and merciful [illegible] though mysterious and inscrutable Providence.

[Banner.

The death of Mrs. Jackson, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, excited a large share of the public sympathies. Never has any female in this country been assailed with greater injustice, or more successfully defended. She died, it is true, at the very moment when her husband was about to ascend to the highest office in the gift of a free people—but she was so fortunate as to live to see the ungenerous slanders against herself and her husband put down by the overwhelming voice of an indignant people.—*Rich. Enquirer.*

From the Troy, (N. Y.) Budget.

The Jackson Cheese.—This famous cheese has now a residence in this city. It was sent to messrs. Patterson & Hart, to be forwarded to New York, and thence to Washington. The cheese weighs *one hundred pounds*, is deposited in a tub prepared for the purpose, which is finely painted and labelled. The label or inscription is as follows:

"A present from Israel Co. to Gen. Andrew Jackson, President elect, U. S. A. to be delivered to the care of Rev. Obadiah B. Brown, Washington City."

Who would not be proud to receive such a present; the first and best fruit of the dairy. Coming too, from Massachusetts, the native state of Mr. Adams, and what is yet more worthy of notice, from a town called *Adams*. Co. Colt lives in South Adams. Whoever attends a *soiree* at the President's mansion, and taste of it, cannot help thinking of all the associations connected with it. Gen. Jackson will make good use of it, we have no doubt.

The Elizabeth-City Star notices the arrival at that port through the Dismal Swamp Canal, of a steam-boat built of sheet-iron, 16 feet wide and 50 feet long, intended to run between Newbern and Beaufort, through the Clubfoot and Harlow's creek canal. She left Elizabeth-City for Newbern on Sunday last.

This boat was built for the Susquehanna trade, as an experiment, we believe, but not being found to answer for that purpose, was sold for the one for which she is now destined. It was intended to take her round by sea, to North Carolina, but her commander being informed that the Dismal Swamp Canal was navigable for vessels of her draft, (two and a half feet,) took her though that route.—*Norfolk Herald.*

Niagara Falls—a crash.—The Lockport Journal of the 1st inst. says, that, on the Sunday evening previously, a surface of the rock, supposed to be the size of half an acre, forming the bed of the river, broke loose, and was precipitated into the immense chasm below. The informant of the Journal describes the part fallen as having been the *Horse Shoe*, at that point representing the *Toe Corks*. The crash was heard for several miles around, and the effects in the immediate vicinity resembled the shock of an earthquake.

Fatal Accident—A few weeks since a man by the name of Simmons, in Carteret county, while in the act of shooting wild geese, unfortunately lodged the contents of his gun in the head of a Mr. Gaskint, who was within the range of the shot, unperceived by Simmons—he immediately expired. We understand that Simmons, a few years ago, accidentally killed the brother of the deceased.

Freeman's Echo.

It is stated in the newspapers that there is a girl from Kentucky in exhibition in Nashville, Tennessee, who is entirely destitute of arms. She is 13 years old, and her form is good, excepting that she has no stump or protuberance about the shoulder. She is healthy, cheerful, and intelligent, and can knit with astonishing ease and rapidity, with her toes. For want of arms to ballance herself, she walks with some difficulty and awkwardness.

A lucky Printer.—A notice in the New York Observer states, that if George Posier Southeron, a printer, late of Quebec, will call at that office, he will hear good news, as, for instance, of a great legacy from a rich relation. It is not often the printers meet with such good fortune, generally speaking, they are a *luckless set*.

Canine Robbery.—A dog, says the Pautucket (R. I.) Chronicle, stole a pocket book from the pantaloons pocket of a Mr. Peter, a young man of that town. The dog took the pocket book to a corner of the room, and fought bravely before he would resign it to the owner. What is almost incredible, is the statement that the dog had opened the pocket book, and swallowed seven dollars in paper money. The punishment in that state, for the above crime, is whipping, cropping and branding.

In a late Vera Cruz newspaper, there is an address, dated *Chihuahua*, Nov. 1st, "to the powerful and illustrious Republic of the United States of North America," in which the most flattering compliments are paid to the principles and morals of this country, and it is announced that the State of Chihuahua had selected 12 boys to be educated, at its expense, in our schools, as the best for the formation of intellectoal and moral character. "Illustrious legislators of the fortunate United States of the North," says the address, "wise and virtuous preceptors, whom the State of Chihuahua has deemed alone capable of fulfilling its hopes, receive, in the errand of these dear youth, the strongest proof which it could give of its cordial confidence and veneration."—Certainly there is no good citizen of our Union who will not welcome such a deputation, and take an interest in the accomplishment of the liberal and enlightened aims of the Mexican Legislature.

Nat. Gaz.

Pennsylvania Legislature. The Members' Occupations, &c.—In senate, nineteen farmers, two doctors, six lawyers, one printer, one innkeeper, two storekeepers, one ironmaster, one carpenter—total 33. And, in the house of Representatives, there are forty-two farmers, eight merchants, thirteen lawyers, one weaver, two hatters, two coopers, two blacksmiths, one wheelwright, four surveyors, two printers, six tanners, three innkeepers, two carpenters, one tailor, one painter, one potter, eight doctors, two manufacturers, one grocer, one private gentleman, one bricklayer.—*Reporter.*

A provincial editor says "do, for heaven's sake, divide the state of New York, and call the west part, the *State of Morgan*." "Call it," says the Ithaca Journal, "the *State of Sin and Misery*." "No," said a crusty old bachelor, "call it the *State of Matrimony*, and that includes *sin, misery and Morganisa*." Such a barbarian as this bachelor ought to be driven out of all society.—*Youth.*

A WIFE WANTED

A young lady having advertised for a husband in the Telegraph, a bachelor has sent us a long article on the subject, in which he requests the editor to bring about an interview between the lady and himself. He says that he is naturally of a timid and bashful disposition—that he is worth five thousand dollars—thirty-three years old; and has made seventeen fruitless attempts at matrimony! He is tall, well proportioned, well-bred, fretful in consequence of his repeated disappointments, regular in his habits, and disposed to make a wife happy should he be so lucky as to get one.

Having thus made an abstract of our correspondent's account of himself, we hand him over to the editor of the Telegraph, with a request that he may be used kindly. [Cour.

MARRIED,—In this county, at the residence of Mrs. Stephen Eure, on the 1st inst., by M. T Ponton, Esq. LEARTIS MORGAN, Esq. to Miss JULIA ANN TILLERY.

At the residence of Capt. Jas. Turner, in this county, on the 22d inst. Mr. HENRY REEVES, of Northampton county, to Mrs. LUCY BELL, of this county.

On the same day, at the residence of Mr. Wm Higgs, Mr ZEBIDEE BAILEY to Miss MATILDA CRANBERRY.

At the residence of Mrs. Abner Gunter, in Edgecombe county, a short time since, Mr. E. J MERRIT, of Dumplin Town, in this county, to Miss MARGARET GUNTER.

DIED,—On the 1st inst. at the residence of his father, in this county, Mr. JAMES P. ARNOT, formerly of the house of Marshall & Arnot, of this town.

For several years, he was one of the most industrious and enterprising of our citizens—active in the pursuit of his business, and a strenuous promoter of the morality and good of the community. Modest and unassuming, he seemed to command the respect and esteem of all, without [illegible] rently any particular attention to acquire it—hence he may be truly said to be a loss to this place. He has left an aged father, one of the few revolutionary worthies, and three sisters, to lament, what is to them an irreparable loss. It may be consoling to his friends to know, that for the last years of his life, he was sincere and ardent in the pursuit of that religion which served to cheer and shed a comfort in the hours of suffering—lighted his path in the dark hours of sickness, and buoyed him up in the awful moment of his departure to the land of spirits.

May we all so live, as that, when we die, it may be as the righteous, and may our latter end be like his.

[Communicated.

In this place, on the 16th inst. Mr. JAMES O. FREEMAN, a respectable and worthy young man.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Halifax, N. C. on the 31st day of December, 1828; which if not taken out before the 1st day of April next, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office as dead letters.

B		K	
Borrows Stephen		Kitg [illegible] B.	
Blair Saml D.		L	
Barnes Wm. 3		Litchfield Ann A. 2	
Bratt Benj.		Land Wally	
Bass John		M	
Barker Benj.		Merritt Charity	
C		Morris David	
Clanton Jno. T.		Montford H. G.	
Carson Thos. H. 4		Moore Bath'k. P.	
Cole Joshua		atty at Law	
Crowell R. H.		Moore Alfred W	
Clack Mary P.		or	
D		Moore David	
Douglass Earl 3		P	
Daniel J. J.		Pettway M. H. 2	
Davis Shugar 2		Perkins Nathan 1	
Daniel Robt. B.		Parker Ann M. 2	
E		Pollock George	
Edwards Jno. E.		R	
G		Rives Geo. R.	
Gait Alexander		S	
Green Wilson		Sheriff of Halifax	
Green Jos. J.		county	
H		Stith A. As B. &	
Hawkins W. D.		Co.	
Hotchkiss & Mer-		Sykes James B.	
rim		Selby James	
Hargie Mary Mrs.		Summons J. H.	
Hempstead J. Jr.		Smith E. E. Clk	
Harper Jno. D.		Supr. Ct.	
Harris James		T	
J		Thorn Wm. W.	
Joyner Andrew		Tunis Sam'l	
K		W	
Kingsberry R. Sr		Washington Mrs.	

JOS. L. SIMMONS, *Post Master.*

1—3w

NOTICE.

I HEREBY caution all persons from trading for a note executed by me, as principal, to Lemuel Turner, for $125, payable on or about the 1st July next, being given for the balance due for the purchase of a negro woman named Clarissa; the title conveyed to me for said negro being disputed.

JOHN SHAW

12th January, 1829. 1—3w

WANTED.

A lad between 12 and 16 years of age, of good family, and who can come well recommended, will be taken as an apprentice to the Printing Business.

Apply at

THIS OFFICE.

Jan 17. 1—

Cheap CASH STORE.

The undersigned has taken the Store in

HALIFAX,

opposite the Farmer's Hotel, and next door above the Bank. He intends supplying the Planters and Inhabitants on the most favorable terms, and respectfully solicits a share of their patronage.

In his assortment, which he has just received from NEW YORK, may be found:

Superfine Blue, Black, Mixed, Olive and Drab Cloths
Sattinetts, Bombazetts
White and Red Flannels
Cotton and Woollen Socks and Stockings
Furniture Calico
Fancy Calicoes
Plaid do. a new article
Book, Muli, Jaconet, Cambric and Figured Swiss Muslins
Muslin Robes
Irish Linens, Linen Cambric
Cotton Shirting
Domestic Cottons, white and colored
Italian Crape
Green, Pink, White, and Blue Prunences
Levantines, Sinchews
Silk, Barege and Gauze Shawls
Black and White Silk Hose and Gloves
Blankets
Plaid Silks
Fancy Cravats and Stocks
Bleached and Brown Sheetings
Fancy and Black Silk Vestings
Camblet and Plaid Cloaks
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas
Beaver Hats, 1st 2d & 3d qualities
Wool do.
Shoes, Prunella and Leather
Negro Shoes
An extensive assortment of Hardware
Saddlery, Crockery and Looking Glasses
Imperial and Young Hyson Teas
French Brandy
Holland Gin
Jam. Rum
N. E. Rum
Apple Brandy
Whiskey
Country Gin
Sugars
Powder and Shot
Raisins, Figs, &c. &c.
Soap and Candles
Glauber and Epsom Salts
Copperas, Chalk
Allum, Lamp Black
Flor and Roll Brimstone
Madder
White Lead
Spanish Brown, Whiting
Ground Nic and Logwood
Castor and Olive Oil
Laudanum, Harlsimone
Paregoric, Alcohol
Staughton's Bitters
Ess. Peppermint
Bals. Copavia, Spt. Nitre
Copal Varnish
Spts. Turpentine, Linseed Oil
Sedlits and Soda Powders
Lavender, Antique Oil and Colegne Water
Aloes, Arrow Root, Opium
Cantharides, Camphor, Cammomile Flowers
Gum Guiac, Arabic and Foetid
Senna, Magnesia, Manna Flake
Pulv. Ipecac. Merc. Precip. Rubi
Peruvian Bark, Jalap
Calomel, Burgundy Pitch
Columbo Root, Rhubarb
Snake Root, Liquorice Ball & Root
Sem Anisi, Tartar Emetic
Cream Tartar
Ref. Borax
Sal Nitre, Chrome Yellow
Black Ink Powder
Indigo, Annatto Ins.
Cloves, Cinnamon, Glue
Ground Verdigris Pruss. Blue
Blue Vitriol, Opodeldoc
Harlocm Oil
Sulphate Quinine, Powders & Mixtures
Rogers and Anderson's Bilious Pills
Tooth Brushes, Sealing Wax, &c.

An additional supply of GOODS will be received by the February Court.

J. HEMPSTED, Jr.

P. S. COTTON and CORN wanted at the highest market prices. January 1st. 1—

REMOVAL.

WILLIAMSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE Subscriber, grateful to his Friends and former Customers, for their Patronage, begs leave to inform them that he has removed to the

LOWER HOUSE,

in the above named place, where he solicits a continuance of their custom.

His charges will be regulated by the times.

J. W BURTON.

Jan. 1st, 1829. 1—3w

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the late firm of *MARSHALL & ARNOT* are requested to call and make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

F. S MARSHALL,
Surviving partner of
MARSHALL & ARNOT.

P. S. Office at present kept at Wm. L. Long & Co.'s accompt. room. In my absence Mr. Lowdon will attend to my business.

Jan. 17.

CLOCKS,

Watches, Jewellery and Silver-Ware.

WILLIAM E. RUFF,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general that he has on hand an elegant assortment of the above articles, which he offers at very reduced prices, (for Cash only.) ALSO—Cash will be given in exchange for

Gold, Silver and Brass.

Watches of all descriptions, as well as Clocks, carefully repaired, and warranted to keep good time. All kinds of Jewellery and Silver ware repaired in a neat and expeditious manner.

WILLIAM E. RUFF.

Halifax, 14th Jan. 1—

THE CONTEMPORARY.

A weekly Cabinet of the Belles Lettres, Embellished with Engravings.

ON the first of January next, a work with this title will be commenced in Philadelphia. It will be handsomely printed in the super royal quarto form, and be published every wednesday. It will be devoted to polite literature, criticism, the fine arts, general intelligence, poetry, &c. The original department of it shall be occupied by writers of respectable talent, and the best selections of foreign journals and domestic magazines shall be sought after. Sickly sentiment and puerile verse shall be excluded its columns. This journal will be one of a pure literary character. It will be under the superintendance of a private club of literary gentlemen, in Philadelphia, of high character some of whom are well and creditably known to the public. The editorial department will be filled by a gentleman of much research and acknowledged intelligence. The work will certainly commence with the first week in January. The terms of subscription will be two dollars, payable in advance. Address [illegible] K. Buckingham, Philadelphia.

Editors of newspapers will be kind enough to give the above one or two insertions, and forward their papers, immediately for [illegible]

Dec. 10, 1828.

THE CABINET,

Of Literature, Instruction and Amusement.

CONTENTS OF [illegible]

Fort Niagara, with an [illegible] The Woodsman, Henry [illegible] tive, Destruction of Jerusalem, Manners in Venice, A true Fish Story, Envy, The Curate of Saridson, Chances of Marriage, Fragment, or the Adventures of a Gentleman, Patrick Henry, Weyer's Cave in Virginia.

POETRY.—The Maiden's Wish, The Saint's Rest, Winter is coming, Nothings amount to Something, A Farewell, A Dream, to W. S. The Village Church, The Grave, Useful Domestic Hints, &c.

This work is published at No. 61, Pulton Street, and may be had of the principal booksellers and news carriers. It is published on the 1st and 16th of every month, each number containing sixteen large octavo pages with double columns, and embellished with an elegant engraving, at 6 1-4 cents per number, being unquestionably one of the cheapest works in the United States. Country subscribers will be required to pay $1 50 in advance.

The Cabinet will be forwarded regularly to the editors of newspapers who insert the Contents of each number.

New York, Dec. 6.

THE

Washington City Chronicle,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

Published in the City of Washington By ROTHWELL & USTICK

THIS paper has been established at the seat of the general government, under auspices which the publishers think favorable to the encouragement of a periodical devoted, as it is, to the diffusion of intelligence, scientific and useful miscellaneous information. Its object has been, as it will continue to be, to promote the cause of letters, and to spread, within its range, a knowledge of all that may be new, interesting and valuable, in science, literature and the arts, together with the latest foreign and domestic intelligence. Mere party disputations [illegible] are, and shall be sedulously avoided, and nothing will be admitted [illegible] what may tend to enlarge and [illegible] est the mind, and improve and [illegible] fit the heart.

A [illegible] of the press of the United States of [illegible] Carolina, [illegible] shall be duly given. [illegible] up the course [illegible] every Saturday [illegible] for the [illegible] best [illegible] of the Cabinet [illegible] partial size, [illegible] or $1 50 if [illegible]

POETRY.

From the Ladies' Magazine.

THE DEAD MOTHER.

[illegible]rk'd at morn a blissful scene,
Arrayed in colors bright—
Where lovely woman's brow serene
Diffus'd a pure delight.

She carroll'd to her sleeping son
Who on her bosom lay,
While at her feet a lisping one
Indulged in gambols gay.

And he, the partner of those joys,
Bent o'er her brow the while,
To gaze upon his cherub boys,
And share their mother's smiles.

At eve I came—but floods of grief
O'erwhelm'd that manly eye;
Those moaning infants ask'd relief—
Where was the fond reply!

Go, join the thronging tide that roll
On toward the house of prayer—
Such harrowing answer to the soul
Is better answered there.

That coffin'd form, that lip of stone,
Those eyes which darkness seal,
Where every mild affection shone,
The fearful truth reveal.

Breathes forth the dirge in strains of wo,
The orizon upward tends,
And truths in hallow'd accents flow
To which the mourner bends.

'Tis o'er!—'Tis o'er!—Come child of dust,
And lift yon sable pall—
If earthly charms e'er won thy trust,
See here the end of all.

Weep [illegible]—if thou hast learn'd to prize
What heaven itself holds dear;
Meek hope, that builds above the skies,
And Faith, and Love sincere.

Go, lay her in the earth's cold breast,
With cheek so pure and fair—
That silent cell hath many a guest,
Though none salute her there.

Returning spring, with violets sweet
Shall deck the humid clay—
And when a few more seasons fleet
On noiseless wing away—

Perchance those beauties forms may come
In careless childhood blest,
To pluck a rose-bud from her tomb,
And bind it on their breast.

Lightly [illegible] little feet will tread
Where [illegible] vigils keeps:
A Child!—Child!—within that lowly bed
Your angel-mother sleeps."

Oh! tell how oft her cradle hymn
Has sooth'd their hour of pain—
And how her eye when glazed and dim
Returned for them again—

Then while their filial sorrows flow
Point to a mansion fair,
And warm them by a Saviour's woe
To meet their mother there.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

SONG FOR THE 8TH OF JANUARY.

Tune—"*Scots who hae'wi Wallace bled.*"

1.

Morning comes in mantle grey,
Wake ye friends of liberty,
Hail the EIGHTH, the glorious day
Day of Jackson's victory!

2.

Thus the day that Britain's power
Flush'd anew in boastful hour,
Who then taught her sons to cower?
Jackson, foe of tyranny!

3.

Rise and pledge each other high
Joy should dance in every eye,
Orleans, be the exulting cry!
Orleans, where we saw them flee.

4.

Hark, what sounds upon us steal?
Drums now beat, & squadrons wheel,
Cannons roar with peal on peal
Freedom's land artillery!

5.

See our banners, waving light!
See our Eagle's towering flight!
Thus he hov'reth in the fight
O'er the sons of liberty—

6.

Who his country's saviour lauds?
Who his deathless deeds applauds?
Who like him will spurn at frauds?
True Virginian! swear with me.

7.

[illegible]our fathers' glorious death
[illegible]eir rights they did bequeath,
[illegible]ill spend our latest breath,
[illegible] we'll guard our liberty.

8.

[illegible]e our voice would drown?
[illegible]n indignant frown,
[illegible]e the Civic crown!
[illegible], idol of liberty.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 7.

In the Senate, yesterday, the resolutions submitted by Mr. Benton, relative to the Sinking Fund Act of 1817; the deposites of the government in the Bank of the United States, and the public debt, were considered as the special order of the day. Mr. B. occupied the floor for nearly two hours in support of the resolutions; when Mr Smith, of Maryland, submitted an amendment, but before the question was taken, the Senate went into the consideration of executive business. Several bills were read the second time and referred; and the bills to establish a port of entry at Magnolia, in Florida, and to authorize the citizens of Arkansas and of Florida to elect certain officers were passed

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, numerous resolutions were submitted. Among them was one presented by Mr. Miner, respecting the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia. Mr. Lea, of Tennessee moved the postponement of the bill respecting the Public Lands in that State, until Monday; and alluded in a manner which called forth the attentive sympathy of the House, to a recent melancholy occurrence in the West. The motion was agreed to; and the House resumed the consideration of the Oregon Bill; but adjourned without coming to a decision on the question

WASHINGTON, JAN. 8.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the petition of Major General Winfield Scott, reported unfavorably to the prayer of the petitioner, and, that it was inexpedient for Congress to pass any declaratory statute on the subject of Brevet Rank. Mr. Kane presented certain resolutions of the state of Illinois, praying for the grant of $75,000 scrip, payable in public lands, to aid that State in the repairing certain roads. A petition was presented by Mr. Wiley from sundry citizens of Connecticut, praying that the transportation of the mails on the Sabbath be prohibited. The bill for the relief of Jonathan Chapman; and the bill for altering the times of holding the U. S. Circuit court for the district of Georgia were passed.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, several private bills, of merely local importance, were reported by the Committee to which the subjects on which they were predicated had been referred. The resolutions introduced by Mr. Miner, relative to the traffic in slaves in the District of Columbia, and contemplating the abolishment of slavery therein, were taken up and debated at considerable length by Mr. Miner and Mr. Weems, the former in support, the latter in opposition to the resolutions. Before any decision, however, was come to, the hour allotted for the discussion of resolutions had elapsed. The house resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, on the state of the Union, Mr. Bartlett in the Chair, for the consideration of the bill to occupy the Oregon Territory. A debate ensued.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 9.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Sanford presented a menorial of the Auctioneers of the city of New York, objecting to the imposition of duties on sales at Auction. The report of the Military Committee on the memorial of Gen. Scott was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Tyler laid upon the table. A few bills received their second reading, when the Senate, at an early hour, adjourned over to Monday next.

WASHINGTON JAN. 10.

The Senate did not sit yesterday.

In the House, Friday being the day appointed for the transaction of private or local business, nothing of importance came under consideration, with the exception of the Oregon bill, and the claims of the citizens of Georgia on account of depredations committed on the property of her citizens by the Creek Indians, anterior to the year 1802. Various reports were presented from the standing and other committees. The preamble to Mr. Miner's resolutions respecting slavery within the district of Columbia was again discussed. The question as to the adoption of the preamble and resolutions was taken by yeas and nays, when it was rejected by a majority of 141 to 37: the resolutions themselves were subsequently carried on divisions, also by yeas and nays: the first by a majority of 120 to 59; the second by 114 to 65. The bill for the occupation of the Oregon territory was then taken up; but a motion for its being ordered to be engrossed and passed to a third reading was negatived, on a division by yeas and nays, by a majority of 99 to 75. The bill was, therefore, rejected. The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Condict in the Chair, and went into the consideration of the Georgia claims. Mr. Wilde addressed the committee at great length until, at 3 o'clock, the House adjourned over to Monday.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 13.

In the Senate, yesterday, various petitions and resolutions were offered; among the former was one from New Hampshire by Mr. Bell, praying that the passage of the mail on Sundays may be prohibited. The chair communicated a letter from the Governor of Georgia, enclosing a protest of the Legislature of that State against the tariff act of the last session. The document was read, and on motion of Mr. Berrien, (who accompanied the motion with some appropriate remarks) ordered to be printed. A letter was read from the Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, stating that John M. Clayton had been elected a Senator from that State, from the 4th of March 1829.

Yesterday being the day appointed for the presentation of petitions and memorials, a very large number was submitted to the House. The most important of them was one presented by Mr. Cambreling, from a numerous and highly respectable body of merchants of the city of New York, relative to the new tariff. The memorialists stated that they had, previous to the passing of that act of Congress last session, given orders, to a very considerable amount, for foreign merchandize, the duties upon which, on its arrival in the United States subsequent to the provisions of that act coming into operation, were rated according to the increased scale. They solicited a corresponding diminution of those duties. Mr. Mercer presented a memorial from the President and Directors of the Chesapeak and Ohio Canal Company, stating that it would be more economical for the United States to pay the amount of their subscription (one million of dollars) in three, instead of five years, as at present provided by law. Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and means, reported a bill imposing regulations on sales at auctions, for the further protection of the revenue. It was read a first and second time and ordered to be committed to a Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and to be printed. Various reports were presented from the Standing and other Committees, and bills introduced; but the whole of them referred to matters of a nature either private or comparatively unimportant. Several bills were received from the Senate; and three bills, of local interest alone; were read a third time and passed. The House then went into a committee of the Whole, Mr. Condict in the Chair, on the Tennessee land bill. In the course of the debate, messrs. Lea, Carson, Crockett, Bates, Woods, (of Ohio,) and Blair, addressed the Committee. The House finally adjourned until today, without coming to a decision, Mr. Blair being in possession of the floor

THE FRENCH ALMANAC.

The common Almanac in France is an amusing production. It commences with the following list of "horoscopes," for each month:

January.—He who is born in this month will be laborious, and a lover of good wine, but very subject to infidelity; he may too often forget to pay his debts, but he will be complaisant, and withal a very fine singer. The lady born in this month will be a pretty good housewife, rather melancholy, but yet good tempered.

February.—The man born in this month will love money much, but the ladies more; he will be stingy at home, but prodigal abroad. The lady will be a humane and affectionate wife, and tender mother.

March.—The man born in this month will be rather handsome; he will be honest and prudent, he will die poor. The lady will be a jealous, passionate chatterbox, something given to fighting, and in old age, too fond of the bottle.

April.—The man who has the misfortune to be born in this month will be subjected to maladies; he will travel to his advantage, and love to his disadvantage, for he will marry a rich and handsome heiress, who will make ——what, no doubt, you all understand. The lady of this month will be tall & stout, with a little wit, but great talk, and withal, a great liar

May.—The man born in this month will be handsome and amiable; he will make his wife happy. The lady will be equally blessed in every respect.

June.—The man born now will be of small stature, passionately fond of women and children, but will not be loved in return. The lady will be a giddy personage, fond of coffee; she will marry at the age of twenty-one, and will be a fool at forty-five.

July.—The man will be fair; he will suffer death for the wicked woman he loves. The female of this month will be passably handsome, with a sharp nose, but fine bust. She will be of rather sulky temper.

August.—The man will be ambitious and courageous, but too apt to cheat. He will have several maladies, and two wives. The lady will be amiable and twice married, but her second husband will cause her to regret her first.

September.—He who is born in this month will be strong, wise and prudent, but too easy with his wife, who will give him great uneasiness. The lady round faced and fair haired, witty, discreet, amiable, and loved by her friends.

October.—The man of this month will have a handsome face and florid complexion; he will be wicked in his youth and always inconstant. He will promise one thing and do another, and remain poor.—The lady will be pretty; a little too fond of talking. She will have two husbands, who will die of grief she will best know why.

November.—The man born now will have a fine face, and be a gay deceiver. The lady of this month will be large, liberal and full of novelty.

December.—The man born in this month will be a good sort of a person, though passionate. He will devote himself to the army, and be betrayed by his wife. The lady will be amiable and handsome, with a good voice, and a well proportioned body; she will be twice married, remain poor, but continue honest. After this satisfactory adjustment of fates according to the months, follow many other explications of destiny directed by different rules and founded on other principles. We have predictions according to the four seasons, introduced by the wooden representation of a studious old gentleman in a cap and beard, looking through a telescope which actually touches one of the seven stars, compels the lightning to become one of the zigzag species, and is very near eclipsing the sun.

A SISTER'S LOVE.

There is no purer feeling kindled upon the altar of human affection, than a sister's pure, uncontaminated love for her brother. It is unlike all other affection; so disconnected with selfish sensuality; so feminine in its developement; so dignified, and yet withal, so fond, so devoted. Nothing can alter it, nothing can suppress it. The world may revolve, and its revolutions effect changes in the fortunes, in the character, and in the disposition of her brother; yet if he wants, whose hand will so readily stretch out to supply him, as that of his sister; and if his character is maligned, whose voice will so readily swell in his advocacy? Next to a mother's unquenchable love, a sister's is pre-eminent. It rests so exclusively on the tie of consanguinity for its sustenance; it is so wholly divested of passion, and springs from such a deep recess in the human bosom, that when a sister once fondly and deeply regards her brother, that affection is blended with her existence, and the lamp that nourishes it expires only with that existence. In all the annals of crime it is considered anomalous to find the hand of a sister raised in anger against her brother, or her heart nurturing the seeds of hatred, envy or revenge in regard to that brother. In all the affections of woman there is a devotedness and a depth which cannot be properly appreciated by man. In those regards where the passions are not at all accessary in increasing the strength of the affections, more sincere truth and pure feeling may be expected than in such as are dependant upon each other for their duration, as well as their felicities. A sister's love in this respect, is peculiarly remarkable. There is no selfish gratification in its outpourings: it lives from the natural impulse; and personal charms are not in the slightest degree necessary to its birth or duration.

LIFE OF AN EDITOR.—There is a species of correspondents, who, under the pretence of giving advice, are the most abominable, saucy, and impudent fellows in the world, and who modestly give their crude suggestions as infallible axioms, which if you do not obey, you must lose their INVALUABLE FRIENDSHIP and support. Thus, one will tell you, 'your paper is insupportably dull, and he can't read it unless it contains an account of all the prize fights and other occurrences in the sporting world;" another declares that "if you pollute your collumns with such trash, he will cease to take your journal." One correspondent thinks your paper of too literary a cast, and wishes you to give a little more variety, and now and then to pop in a few remarkable and horrid accidents—or a bloody murder; "those are the things," says he, "to make it sell." A second says, that you "fill your paper with a collection of stones only fit for old women—and begs to have a luminous critique on the various works of taste and imagination as they appear." Mr. Dismal says, the paper is "too dull;" whilst Miss Prude, thinks, "it has not a sufficiently serious turn." Miss Languish begs for "a little more poetry," and hopes "you will let it all be about love:" whilst Farmer Giles writes to you "to leave out all that stuff about poetics, and put in more about the price of corn, and such like.', A sentimental young lady, who signs herself Flirtilla, begs that you will put in all the pretty love stories you can pick up;" whilst the maiden aunt says "you ought not to suffer the word love to appear in print." Horace Gadabout wishes you "to be particular in giving spirited and copious notices of the drama;" whilst Mr Cantweil desires that "his paper may be discontinued, unless you omit all mention of such heinous and abominable proceedings." Thus every man wishes his own particular taste to be gratified, without any regard to his neighbor's: and the only way in which an editor can act is to disregard all such partial solicitation, and to keep on the even tenor of his way, without paying any respect to the confined views of his correspondents.

The Sex in Virginia.—Gov Giles, in his message to the Legislature on the 2d inst. makes honorable mention of the fact, "that, for the last four years, but one white woman had been convicted of a penitentiary offence within the Commonwealth of Virginia, and that only two white women have been confined in the penitentiary for the last two years." The free white population of the State exceeds 660,000 souls. "How wonderful the fact," continues the Governor, "that only one white woman has been convicted of a penitentiary offence within the last four years!"

CHESTERTOWN (Md. Dec. 19.

Casualty.—A lad, the son of mr. Philip Raisin, of this county, hung himself in his father's garret on the 12th instant.—This is another fatal instance of undue curiosity. He did not intend to commit suicide, but simply to try an experiment. For some purpose a trace rope had been suspended from one of the beams—the lower end was untwisted several inches up, and connected at the bottom by a knot, leaving an opening, through which, dismounting upon a piggin, he thrust his head—the piggin immediately rolled from under him and he was instantly precipitated into eternity. *Telegraph.*

The accounts of the State of Pennsylvania, as laid befor the legislature, show an expenditure of above three millions of dollars, for the past year: of this $26,259 were paid for education, and $98,-59, for internal improvements.

A Good Toast.—The following toast was given at a public dinner in Baltimore. "THE FAIR.—The only endurable Aristocracy—who elect without votes—govern without laws—decide without appeal—and are never in the wrong"

A Supply!—An Ohio paper states, that a young gentleman of Petersburg in Columbiana county, has collected, and is now carrying to Pittsburg, a drove of *one thousand Turkies!*

Husband and Wife.—A Mr. Peter Lowe of Newark advertises his wife as having left his bed and board; and Mrs. Sarah Lowe rejoins that nothing but fear for her life induced her to leave *him*—tho *bed*, she says, belongs to her.

Conjugal Affection.—"Frank Haven, was a dull dog. I recollect when he buried his wife, a friend asked him why he expended so much money on her funeral? "Ah, sir," replied he, "she would have done as much, or more for me, with pleasure."

Large Beeves.—Two Beeves were lately brought to the market of Richmond, one of which weighed 2190 pounds, the other 1904: they were from the valley of Virginia.

Fat Hogs.—Twelve hogs, all of one litter one year old, were sold in Pautucket, R. I. on the 23d ult. which weighed when dressed 1230 lbs. The pretty litter came from Connecticut.

Authentic Anecdote.—When during the late war, Admiral Warren was lying in the Chesapeak, Capt, Smith was sent by Commodore Stewart, then at Norfolk, to negotiate an exchange of prisoners. The tars had just arrived of the capture of the Java, and the Admiral speaking of that event, asked Captain Smith how it happened that our frigates were so successful in taking theirs. Captain S answered that he knew no reason for it unless it was that we fought better. "No," said the Admiral, "that cannot be: but the reason is, that two-thirds of your crews are British seamen." 'Then,' replied Captain Smith, 'the other third being Americans, makes the whole difference." The Admiral attempted no further explanation or argument on the knotty subject.

A Valuable Possession.—A gentleman having a pad that started and broke his wife's neck, a neighboring squire told him he wished to purchase it for his wife to ride upon. "No," says the other, "I will not sell this little fellow, *because* I intend to marry again."

A soldier of General Marion's Brigade, named Levingston, an Irishman by birth, meeting with an armed party on a night profoundly dark, suddenly found a horseman's pistol applied to his breast, and heard the imperious command—"Declare instantaneously, to what party you belong, or you are a dead man." The situation being such as to render it highly probable that it might be an enemy's party, he very calmly replied "I think, Sir, it would be a little more in the way of civility if you were to drop a hint just to let me know which side of the question *you* are pleased to favor." "No [illegible]" replied the speaker, "declare your principles, or die." "Then [illegible]——," rejoined Levingston, "I will not die with a lie in my mouth. American, to extremity, you [illegible] peen, so do your worst, and be damn'd to you."—"You are an honest fellow," said the inquirer, "we are friends, and I rejoice to meet a man, so faithful as you are to the cause of your country."

A Double Punishment.—When Lord Howe was captain of the Magnanime, a negro sailor on board was ordered to be flogged. Every thing being prepared, and the ship's company assembled to see the punishment inflicted, captain Howe made a long address to the culprit on the enormity of his offence. Poor Mungo, tired of the harangue, and having his back exposed to the cold, exclaimed, "Massa, if you floggee, floggee; or if you preachee, preachee; but no *preachee and floggee*."

HALIFAX MINERVA.

VOL. I. HALIFAX, N. C. JANUARY 31, 1829. 2

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY JOHN CAMPBELL.

CONDITIONS.

☞ The Minerva will be printed every Saturday morning at $2 50 per annum, in advance, or $3 if payment is not made within 3 months.

☞ No paper to be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor; and a failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

☞ Advertisements, making sixteen lines or less, inserted three times for One Dollar and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—longer ones in proportion. All advertisements will be continued unless otherwise ordered, and each continuance charged.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be *post paid*, or they will not be attended to.

CLOCKS,
Watches, Jewellery and Silver-Ware.

WILLIAM E. RUFF,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general that he has on hand an elegant assortment of the above articles, which he offers at very reduced prices, (for CASH only.) ALSO—Cash will be given in exchange for

Gold, Silver and Brass.

Watches of all descriptions, as well as Clocks, carefully repaired, and warranted to keep good time. All kinds of Jewellery and Silver ware repaired in a neat and expeditious manner.

WILLIAM E. RUFF.
Halifax, 14th Jan. 1—

THE CABINET,

Of Literature, Instruction and Amusement.

CONTENTS OF No. 6—FOR DEC. 1.

Fort Niagara, with an engraving. The Woodsman, Henry, or the Captive, Destructions of Jerusalem, Manners in Venice, A true Fish Story, Envy, The Curate of Survidson, Chances of Marriage, Pelham, or Adventures of a Gentleman, Patrick Henry, Weyer's Cave in Virginia.

POETRY.—The Maiden's Wail, The Saint's Rest, Winter is coming, Musings amount to Something, A Farewell, A Dream, to W. S. The Village Church, The Grave, Useful Domestic Hints, &c.

This work is published at No. 61, Fulton Street, and may be had of the principal booksellers and news carriers. It is published on the 1st and 16th of every month, each number containing sixteen large octavo pages with double colums, and embellished with an elegant engraving, at 6 1-4 cents per number—being unquestionably one of the cheapest works in the United States. Country subscribers will be required to pay $1 50 in advance.

☞ The Cabinet will be forwarded regularly to the editors of newspapers who advertise the Contents of each number.

New York, Dec. 6.

REMOVAL.

WILLIAMSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE Subscriber, grateful to his Friends and former Customers, for their Patronage, begs leave to inform them that he has removed to the

LOWER HOUSE.

in the above named place, where he solicits a continuance of their custom.

His charges will pe regulated by the times.

J. W. BURTON.
Jan. 1st, 1829. 1—3w

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the late firm of *MARSHALL & ARNOT* are requested to call and make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

F. S. MARSHALL.
Surviving partner of
MARSHALL & ARNOT.

P. S. Office at present kept at Wm. L. Long & Co.'s accompt. room. In my absence Mr. Loudon will attend to my business.

Jan. 17. 1—tw

From the N. Y. Journal of Com.

THE SPY UNMASKED.

Messrs. J. & J. Harper have recently published under this title a volume which we have read with considerable interest, as we do every thing which adds to the history of the American Revolution.

Mr. H. L. Barnum, the author of the work it appears was much taken with the character of Harvey Birch, as delineated in Mr. Cooper's novel, entitled the *Spy, a tale of the neutral ground, &c.* and understanding that the original of the Spy was still living in Westchester county of this state Mr. B. paid him a visit, and learned from his own mouth, the particulars of the part he took in the transactions of our Revolutionary struggle. Mr. B has accordingly brought before the public a historical character, in place of the fictitious one, in this volume entitled "*The Spy Unmasked; or Memoirs of Enoch Crosby.*"

The singular part which Crosby acted in the Tragedy of our Revolution is now rescued from the obscurity of fiction: the Spy is *unmasked*, and Enoch Crosby now stands forth *in propria persona*, the man who encountered dangers and difficulties of an extraordinary nature, and submitted to reproach and degradation that he might serve his country.

Enoch Crosby first commenced his career in the public service by joining the army under General Montgomery in the attack on Quebec; in the failure of which he suffered alike with others in that unfortunate expedition. His term of service expired, and he returned to his home in Dutchess county; but the troubles and distresses of the country increased. The enemy had taken possession of the city of New York, and advanced their military forces northward into Winchester county, when Crosby determined to shoulder his musket and rejoin the standard of his country. He was then twenty-seven, (and is now seventy-nine) years old. The author of the Spy Unmasked gives him the following character. "Active, athletic and inured to hardships, he determined not to indulge in inglarious ease while his brave countrymen were in arms in defence of their rights and liberties, and while persons of every age, sex, and condition, were cheerfully submitting to unexampled privations for the sake of political freedom. He therefore resumed his knapsack, shouldered his musket, and once more bidding adieu to the rural scenes of Kent (then in Dutchess, now in Putnam co.) he bent his course towards the head quarters of the American army."

On his way thither, he accidentally fell in with a tory, and knowing there were numbers of that class ready to join the enemy and sacrifice their country, he conceived the design of penetrating their plans. Accordingly putting on the mask of a friend to the British, he accompanies the tory, and is introduced to the secret meetings of a company forming to join the enemies of America. After ascertaining their plan of operations, he found an opportunity of making their plots known to the friends of liberty, and the whole company were surrounded in their secret place of rendezvous and made prisoners.

He managed the affair with so much skill and adroitness, that on being introduced to the committee of safety of Westchester county, of which the now venerable John Jay was chairman, Crosby was prevailed upon to enter the secret service of his country, instead of joining it as a private soldier. Accordingly being equipped as a country shoe-maker, with his pack on his back he travelled about the country seeking for work and prying into the designs of the enemy. He soon joined another company of tories, and having given information of their place of rendezvous and of the time which they would march to join the British, they were surrounded at night by Townsend's Rangers, and himself and all the rest captured. They were conducted to Fishkill, and imprisoned, but the committee of safety, who were alone in the secret, suffered Crosby to escape.

He was next employed to cross the North river into Orange county and penetrate the designs of the tories in that part of the country. After a while he ascertained that there was a British officer secretly recruiting a company for the service of the enemy, and that he was concealed in a den among the highlands near Cornwall where he was visited and supplied by certain tories. After considerable difficulties, our hero was successful in ingratiating himself into the good will of these tories, was introduced to the British officer and joined his company.

A night was fixed for a general muster in the barn of a farmer, located in the mountains previous to marching. The attendance was punctual and full, and Crosby, among the rest, answered to his name and was ready to march. But before the hour arrived for their departure, the barn was surrounded by Townsend's Rangers, and every individual taken prisoner. Crosby had been successful in communicating precise information to the friends of liberty, and Townsend's Rangers, which were famous at that time for their bravery and quick movements, had been ordered to cross the river & ferret out this den of tories. Major Townsend recognized Crosby who had before been his prisoner and escaped, but not being in the secret, he was determined he should not again elude his vigilance, and therefore shackled him with irons, and used him very roughly. The prisoners were conducted to Newburgh, taken across the river into Dutchess county and there imprisoned. Crosby was separated from the rest and strongly guarded. But by means of opium, administered by a female, the guards were put to sleep, and the prisoner again escaped.

He was then directed to retire to the family of a Dutchman on Wappinger's creek, work at his trade and wait for further orders, under an assumed name. When he afterwards had a conference with the committee of safety at Fishkill, he was directed to go to a place a little to the northeast, called Hopewell, there "to inquire for Dr. Miller, who kept a small retail druggist shop, where one of the committee would meet him in the course of the afternoon."

He accordingly repaired to the place appointed, and was informed by a sprightly smiling female, that the Doctor was absent. She added, "if you wish any article from the shop, Sir, I think I can wait upon you to your satisfaction. Dr. Miller's opiates, you recollect, are wonderfully powerful when mixed with brandy. They have been known to put even the vigilant Rangers to sleep."

"Is it possible!—exclaimed Crosby. Are you, then, the ——?"

"Hush! not a word on that subject for your life!" returned the damsel in a low voice. "Those men by the fire are not Rangers: but it might not be safe to expose your real name in their hearing." She then added aloud; You had better take a seat by the fire Mr. Brown, as the Doctor will not be at home until dark."

Mr. Jay, one of the committee, arrived in the course of the afternoon on pretence of buying medicine, and on mounting his horse, he took the opportunity to whisper—"It will not do, there are too many observers in this place. Return to the Dutchman's, and there wait for further orders."

These orders he afterwards received and proceeded to Bennington in Vermont, was successful in his mission, had a number of tories detected, and returned with information of the designs of the enemy. He next ferreted out a company of tories at Quaker Hill, in the town of Pawling, Dutches county, near the Connecticut line, and had them all taken and himself with them. Here again he was allowed to make his escape, and was subsequently employed to visit Claverack, Albany and other places as a confidential mes-senger.

His mysterious escapes at length excited the suspicion of the British and tories, and Crosby found himself in danger from these as well as the friends of liberty and this country, who were not aware of the nature of his employment. He was accordingly obliged to secrete himself, but was shot at through the window of his apartment, and afterwards dragged from the place of his concealment at night, and well nigh killed by a party of tories. His employment as a Spy was no longer practicable, but the desire to serve his country continued, and he joined the corps under the command of General Lafayette, in which he served to the end of the war.

This is an outline of the services of Enoch Crosby, who is still living in West Chester county, N. York, esteemed and respected by his neighbors and countrymen. We are indebted to Mr. Barnum for the Spy Unmasked, as otherwise, Enoch Crosby might have passed as merely a fictitious character under the name of Harvey Birch.

If Mr. B.'s volume, as we have not the least reason to doubt, is strictly authentic, Harvey Birch will scarcely make a less figure in history than in romance.

An old man and his wife passed through Augusta a few days since, from one of the lower counties of this state, on his way to visit his friends in North Carolina. He has not been long in Georgia, and was going back to persuade his relations to "move" to that part of the state, where he resides. The old woman had filled a small bag with sugar which they had made last season and intended to exhibit it to her friends as an inducement, and as evidence that Georgia, if it did not "flow with milk and *honey*," might at least be made to flourish with milk and *molasses*. They planted one acre and a half of pine land in cane, from which the old man and his son manufactured upwards of a hogshead of sugar. They pounded the cane in a trough, and must of course have lost nearly one third of the juice. The latter was boiled and manufactured into sugar under the old lady's directions, who for kettles borrowed all the pots she could get in the neighborhood.

Getting into Notice.—The best talents in the world must be known in order to be patronised. Man is the child of opportunity—circumstances either makes or mars him—but he may sometimes make circumstance. Some years ago, a young Lawyer of fine talents and deep learning, and a graceful and powerful orator withal, settled in one of our western villages. He took no letters of introduction, and knew nobody. He waited in vain for clients, his abilities were unknown, and of course unappreciated. At length he devised a plan for bringing himself into notice. He took a rattan, walked over the way to Mr. Smith's Store, and without saying a word, astonished the unoffending Mr. S. with a terrible flogging. A prosecution followed—our young lawyer made a splendid speech, showed what he was, was fined an hundred dollars, was immediately retained in three suits of importance. He has since made a large fortune by his profession.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 19.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

A long discussion took place in the House of Representatives, on the resolution proposed by Mr. Wickliffe, that the house should vote *viva voce*, in all elections of its Clerks and other officers. Mr. Ramsay, of Pennsylvania, supported the proposition in a long and able argument, on the ground that its adoption would render the representative more immediately & directly responsible to his constituents. He was followed by Mr. Bartlett, of New Hampshire, and Mr. Barringer, of North Carolina, both of whom strenuously opposed the measure. It was finally laid upon the table. A debate ensued on the Georgia claims, in which Mr. Thompson, Mr. Gilmer, Mr. Weems, Mr. Wilde, Mr. McLean, and Mr. Gorham took part, the four former gentlemen in support of, the two latter gentlemen in opposition to, the claims. The further consideration of Mr. Thompson's motion to amend the bill, was, on motion of Mr. Sergeant, deferred until Friday next. Several private bills were afterwards considered until near four o'clock, when the house adjourned.

JANUARY 20.

In the Senate, yesterday, the resolution submitted by Mr. M'Kinley, directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire whether the appointment of the King of the Netherlands, as umpire in the controversy between the United States and Great Britain, relative to the North Western Boundary of the United States, were in conformity with the Constitution, was taken into consideration, and after some remarks by Mr. McKinley, in explanation, agreed to. Mr. Johnson of Kentucky, from the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads, to which had been referred various petitions, remonstrating against the transportation and delivery of the mail on the Sabbath, reported that it was inexpedient for Congress to interfere with the existing laws on the subject. Several resolutions were submitted and adopted—and several bills from the House of Representatives were read and ordered to a second reading.

Numerous petitions were presented yesterday in the House of Representatives, and four private bills were passed, and sent to the Senate for their concurrence. The bill providing for a subscription on the part of the United States to the stock of the Washington Turnpike Road Company, was, after some discussion, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. An amendment proposed by Mr. McDuffie, empowering the President of the United States to appoint five directors of the Company, was adopted. The bill as it stands now authorizes a subscription for four thousand five hundred shares at twenty dollars each, amounting in the aggregate to ninety thousand dollars. The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Martin, of South Carolina, in the Chair, and took up the bill for the preservation & repair of the Cumberland Road. Mr. Buchanan opposed the measure in an able and luminous speech, and was followed by Mr. Storrs in support of it. On motion by Mr. Strong, the Committee rose and reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again. The House adjourned at 3 o'clock.

JANUARY 21, 1829.

In the Senate, yesterday, several petitions were presented, and the resolutions submitted the day before by Messrs. WILEY and PRINCE, were adopted. A bill was reported by Mr. WEBSTER from the Judiciary Committee in addition to the act entitled an act to amend the Judicial System of the United States, which, having gone through the several stages of first second and third readings was passed. The Senate was occupied for some time in the discussion of the bill for the relief of the assignees of Jacob Clement who claimed damages for the alledged detention of a vessel in the Port of Laguira, which was chartered by the United States to carry provisions to that place in the year 1811. The bill was finally rejected.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, a variety of bills, principally of a private or local nature, were reported, and passed through the usual stages. Several important resolutions were also introduced; among them, was one submitted by Mr. CHILTON, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to enquire into the expediency of redeeming the outstanding notes or bills of credit, issued during the war of the revolution to soldiers for military services, and still remaining in their hands. Mr. Cl[illegible] stated at some length the nature of [illegible] proposition, and the motives [illegible] induced him to lay it before the House, and the resolution was finally agreed to, by a majority of 68 to 56. Mr. GURLEY proposed resolutions, requesting a grant of five hundred thousand acres of the public land, for the purpose of opening a canal from the Mississippi to Lake Pontchartrain, in Louisiana, and a grant, also, of a township of land to the Trustees of Louisiana College, at Jackson in the same State. The propositions were not referred to the appropriate Committees, the hour for considering resolutions elapsing, before the House came to a decission upon the subject. The House then proceeded to discuss the bill for the establishment of the Huron Territory. A long debate ensued, in which the measure was advocated by Messrs. STRONG, BUCHANAN, DRAYTON, WISE, and BATES, of Missouri, and opposed by Mr. KREMER and Mr. POLK. The bill was on a division by yeas and nays, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading by a majority of 113 to 70. The bill authorizing a subscription of stock on the part of the United States to the Washington Turnpike Road Company, was read a third time and passed. The bill to continue the present mode of supplying the army was next taken up. Mr. Drayton moved two amendments; the first providing, that officers should be taken from the line of the Army, the second that the Commissary General should be invested with a discretionary power in making purchases. The House adopted the former proposition and rejected the latter; and the bill so amended was passed. The act to [illegible] the Judicial System of the United States was read a first, second, and (on account of its urgent nature) a third time, and passed. The bill ceding to South Carolina a tract of land called Mount Dearborn, the possession of which was necessary for the preservation of a canal in that State, was read a first and second time, and ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

The House then, on the motion of Mr. WARD, adjourned.

JANUARY 22.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill for the adjudication and final settlement of certain land claims in the State of Louisiana, was discussed at considerable length, Mr. SMITH, of S. C. opposing and Messrs. JOHNSTON, of Lou., BENTON, and BARTON, supporting the bill. It was, finally, ordered to be engrossed by yeas and nays—24 in the affirmative and 15 in the negative. The bill for the final adjustment of land claims in the State of Missouri was considered to a third reading. Among the petitions presented was one by Mr. DICKERSON, from sundry citizens of N. Jersey, praying for the gradual abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and one by Mr. HAYNE, from sundry citizens of Camden, praying that the transportation of the mail on Sunday, may be prohibited by law.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the resolutions presented by Mr. GURLEY, contemplating a grant of five hundred thousand acres of land to aid in the construction of a canal between Lake Pontchartrain and the Mississippi, and also a township of land for the endowment of a College in that State, were considered and discussed until one o'clock, when the hour allotted to resolutions having elapsed, the House came to no decision on the question. The bill to establish the Territorial Government of Huron, the bill to continue the present mode of supplying the Army of the United States, and the bill ceding a tract of land called Mount Dearborn in the State of S. Carolina, to that State, were severally read the third time and passed. The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. MARTIN, of S. Carolina, in the Chair, and took up the consideration of the bill for the [illegible] and preservation of the Cum[illegible]

land Road. This measure was advocated by Mr. STRONG, and opposed by Mr. SILAS WOOD, of N. Y., and by Mr. PHILIP P. BARBOUR, in a lucid argument, evincing a deep research into the subject, and replete with legal acumen and profound reasoning. This question occupied the attention of the House until four o'clock, when an adjournment took place.

JANUARY 23.

In the Senate, yesterday, the resolutions introduced on the day previous, by Messrs. SANFORD and BARTON, were considered and agreed to. The bill to establish the Territorial Government of Huron, was read the first time, and the second time by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The bill for the relief of Daniel Goodwin, executor of Benjamin Goodwin, deceased; the bill providing for the legal adjudication and settlement of certain land claims in Louisiana; and the bill for the final adjustment of private land claims in the State of Mississippi, were severally read the third time, and passed. On motion of Mr. ROBBINS, the Senate reconsidered the vote taken on the rejection of the bill for the relief of the assignees of Jacob Clement, and the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Commerce. On Motion of Mr. DICKERSON, the Senate went into the consideration of Executive business, after which, it adjourned over to Monday next.

In the House of Representatives several private bills were introduced, and acted upon in the ordinary course of business. Mr. HAMILTON, from the Select Committee on Retrenchment, reported a bill to regulate the allowance of forage to officers of the army, which was read a first and second time, and referred to a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. The resolutions proposed by Mr. GURLEY, requesting a grant of five hundred thousand acres of land to the State of Louisiana, were again discussed. An amendment was proposed by Mr. BARTLETT, and adopted by the House, instructing the Committee on Public Lands to enquire into the expediency of making similar grants to each of the States in the Union, and after a further debate, in which Mr. GURLEY, Mr. DAVIS, of Mass. Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. MERCER, Mr. ISACKS and Mr. VINTON took part, the resolution, as amended, was, on the motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, ordered to be laid upon the table, by a majority of 90 to 61. The bill authorizing the laying off a town on Bean river, in the State of Illinois, was read a third time and passed. The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the Cumberland Road bill. Mr ARCHER opposed the measure in a long and able speech. At 4 o'clock the Committee rose and reported; and an adjournment took place.

Mr. Mercer has possession of the floor of the House on this important question.

JANUARY 24.

The Senate, yesterday, did not sit.

In the House of Representatives, private and local business, as is usual on Friday, formed the principal part of the transactions of the day. Mr. RIVES, from the Select Committee on Retrenchment, reported a bill to prohibit the use of secret service money in time of peace, which was read a first and second time, and referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The resolution submitted by Mr Wickliffe, relative to the supply of public stationery to members of the House, was debated by Mr. Wickliffe, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Wilde, Mr. Everett, Mr. Bates, of Missouri, Mr. Cambreleng, Mr. Williams, Mr. Weems, Mr. Vance and Mr. Barney, until one o'clock, when, according to the rule of the House relative to resolutions, the discussion was suspended, without arriving at a decission upon it. The House then went into the consideration of the Georgia claims. The amendment of Mr. Thompson, that it was expedient to legislate further upon the subject, was on a division by yeas and nays, negatived by a majority of 87 to 76, and the report of the Committee on Indian Affairs, was concurred in by the House. Various private bills were then taken up, the principal of which was that to continue for ten years the act authorizing the Corporation of Washington to draw Lotteries. The further consideration of it was, after a protracted debate, postponed, on the motion of Mr. Weems, until Friday next.

The House adjourned at 4 o'clock.

JANUARY 26.

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday last, an animated discussion grew out of the resolution introduced by Mr. Wickliffe, relative to supplying the House with stationary; in which Messrs. Wickliffe, Varnum; Hamilton and Long, took part. The resolution was finally laid upon the table, on motion of Mr. Hamilton, who said that the provisions of the resolution were embraced in a bill about to be brought forward by the Committee on Retrenchment. Mr. Bartlett submitted a resolution that the desks and tables occupied by the members, be removed from the Hall, which the House refused to consider, by a majority of 75 to 55. The Georgia claims bill was, on motion of Mr. Daniel, reconsidered: and the report of the Committee on Indian Affairs, on that subject, laid on the table. The bill to incorporate the Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria Steam-boat Company was read a third time and passed. The House, after the consideration of various private bills and resolutions, adjourned.

JANUARY 27.

In the Senate yesterday, petitions were presented by Messrs. Sanford, Kane Foot, Bell, Ruggles, Barton, Benton and Iredell. The Hon. John Holmes elected a Senator from the State of Maine, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Albion K Parris, appeared; was qualified, and took his seat. Several bills received their second reading, and were referred. The bill for the relief of Jacob Rentleman and the bill for the relief of Alexander Cunningham were passed. An animated discussion grew out of the bill allowing to Benjamin Reynolds of Tennessee, a tract of land in lieu of his pension; in which Messrs. Eaton, Chandler, Webster, Johnson of Kentucky, and White took part; when the bill on motion of Mr Noble was laid on the table. After the consideration of the Executive business, the Senate adjourned.

The House of Representatives was occupied for some time in the consideration of private bills; after which it resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Martin in the Chair, and resumed the discussion on the bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road. Mr. Fort and Mr. Barney spoke at length in support of the measure, until the Committee rose, which took place at three o'clock, on motion of Mr. Anderson of Pennsylvania, who, of course, by the usage of the House, possesses the floor for to-morrow. The Speaker informed the House that he had received a communication from the President, transmitting copies of a treaty of amity, navigation, and commerce between the United States and the free Hanseatic Cities of Bremen, Lubeck, and Hamburgh, ratified at Washington.

Latest From England.

By the packet ship *Caledonia*, Rogers, from Liverpool, the editors of the New York Commercial have received London papers to the 4th of December, Liverpool to the 5th and London Shipping List to the 3d.

There is scarcely a line of news, to be found in these papers. The accounts given from the seat of war through Germany, and the Mediterranean, being merely repetitions of former advices.

Revolution in the City of Mexico.

The fast sailing schooner Shamrock, Captain ALEXANDER, arrived at Baltimore on Wednesday last, in twenty-two days from Tampico, bringing intelligence that a REVOLT had taken place in the City of MEXICO, which was succeeeded by a battle between the adherents of Guerrero, and the Government troops under Pedraza, the newly elected President of the Republic of Mexico. The revolt it appears, had its origin in the dissatisfaction felt by the friends of Guerrero at the election of his opponent, Pedraza, to the Presidency. The Editors of the Baltimore American are indebted to an esteemed commercial friend for the following copy of a letter from the city of Mexico, which details the particulars of this event:

"On the 30th of November, at night, a grito for the usual pretext of expulsion of Spaniards was given, and the regiment of artillery, and one or two regiments of militia, revolted.—On the 1st of December, an action began in the suburbs, between the revolters and Government troops, and night only put a stop to the firing. On the second day, at day break, the fight was renewed, and, after some hot work, the rebels advanced a few squares. All the convent tops were occupied by Government. On the third, the rebels lost three or four guns, and were forced back to their old posts. The loss on both sides was about equal—perhaps one or two hundred killed each day. Both sides fought with desperate valor, the action being carried on with cannon in the streets, and with musketry from the convents and house-tops. On the 4th December, the day was opened by an interchange of messages, and, as nothing could be effected by these means, the fighting was renewed with greater violence. At noon, one convent surrendered, through a forged order, purporting to come from the President, [Pedraza]; and the bells being immediately rung, a panic was spread through the Government troops. In three hours the victors [rebels] were in possession of the Palace and all the convents, and then the canaille of the town, with the victorious soldiers, rushed to the Parian and Portales, and a few other shops, and in two hours, cleared out a property estimated at from three to five millions; and making no distinction between Spaniard and Mexican. The leaders of the insurgents were Garcia, who died of his wounds; Sorata; the three Tolsas; two Frenchmen; and another.

"Guerrero arrived on the 3d day with fresh troops, and gave an impulse to the action which soon decided the contest. On the 4th and 5th, Guerrero, and Zavala, took summary measures to stop the pillage, by shooting and cutting down the thieves, and they have since collected much of the property, except what the officers kept for themselves, which would be the chief part. They profess to return the goods to the owners, but as this is impossible, it will go to the officers and troops. They are acting most wisely, and trying to make up the Administration as nearly as it was before. It consists of the same President and Ministers, except Pedraza; but they cannot get the Congress or Senate to meet, and the whole affair is still in a state of uncertainty.—Their energy and activity, however, can accomplish much. Pedraza and Filisola, the Commander-in-Chief, have left the city with some hundred horse and many officers, and are collecting forces in Puebla. They expect to be joined by Rincon, Calderon Curtesan, Parres, and Maizquiz, who can bring into the field, probably, 10,000 veterans, and the new Government has only two regiments of practised or disciplined troops. At first we certainly expected an immediate reaction, which would quash the new party, but they seem to be acting with so much prudence and wisdom, that it begins to look doubtful. No doubt some of the States will resist most resolutely, and the country will be divided for a long time; but the usurpers may keep their post in the City and State of Mexico. The *conducta* is at present safe at Puebla, under Maizquiz, and we believe it will get down safe."

Revolution in Mexico.—In addition to the intelligence respecting the civil war in Mexico, we have been favored with extracts of letters from respectable sources in that country. One, under date of Dec. 28, says:—"We have now the unpleasant task of relating to you the melancholy fact, that a Civil War has broke out in Mexico. On the night of the 2nd November, the militia of the city, amounting to 3000 men, took possession of all the artillery, and fortified themselves in the barracks. The next day they were attacked by the government troops, but without success. On the third day, they succeeded in driving the government troops out of the city, when a scene of murder and robbery commenced, which you can scarcely imagine. All the Spaniards that could be found, were robbed and murdered, and even foreigners did not escape. Some English and German houses were robbed of every thing they contained. All the Foreign Ministers and Consuls had obtained passports and left the city, with the exception of Mr. Poinsett, who still remains. Our city (Vera Cruz) still remains quiet. A council of War was held last evening at the house of the Captain General, when it was decided to declare in favor of the existing government. [*N. Y. Enq.*

From the Winchester Virginian.

We are indebted to an old friend, who was one of the Physicians in attendance upon Mrs. Jackson at the time of her death, for the following minute and interesting account of that melancholy event:

"Mrs. Jackson was taken on the 17th ult. with a spasmodic affection of the muscles of the chest and left shoulder, attended with an irregular action of the heart, and great anxiety of countenance. Being hastily sent for, I lost no time in rendering her all the assistance in my power. Finding she had been bled before my arrival, without any maifest abatement of the symptoms, I repeated the operations, and which was again had recourse to in the evening, on the arrival of Dr. Hogg, an eminent physician of Nashville, who had been sent for simultaneously with myself. These successive bleedings, together with other treatment, produced great relief, and an entire subsidence of all the alarming symptoms. The three following days she continued to improve—was cheerful, and could sit in her chair, and converse with her friends. On Sunday night, however, she sat up too long, caught cold, and had slight symptoms of pleurisy. These, however, yielded to the proper remedies—a profuse perspiration ensued, which it was thought proper to encourage with mild diluent drinks—every thing promised a favorable issue. In this situation, after Dr. Hogg and myself had retired to an adjoining room, our patient unfortunately got up twice and set by the fire. The perspiration became suddenly checked; she cried out, "I am fainting;"—was placed in bed, & in a moment afterwards, she was a lifeless corpse!

All our efforts for her restoration, were vain and fruitless—no blood could be obtained either from the arm or temporal artery. Sensibility had ceased, life had departed; and her meek and quiet spirit sought that rest with her God and her Redeemer, which a cruel world refused to grant!

How shall I describe the agony—the heart rending agony of the venerable partner of her bosom! He had, in compliance with our earnest entreaties, seconded by those of his lady, left her chamber, (which he seldom permitted himself to do) and laid down in an adjoining room, to seek repose for his harrassed mind and body. A few minutes only had elapsed, when we were hastily summoned to her chamber, and the General, in a moment, followed after us. But he was only in time to witness the last convulsive effort of expiring nature!! Then it was that all the feelings of the devoted husband burst forth. His breast heaved, and his soul seemed to struggle with a load too oppressive for frail humanity. Nor was he the only mourner on this melancholy occasion. A numerous train of domestics crowded around the bed of their beloved mistress, and filled the room with their piercing cries. They could not bring their minds to a belief of the painful reality that their mistress and *friend* (for such indeed she was) was a lifeless corpse. "Oh! is there no hope?" was their agonizing question; and vainly would they flatter themselves with the belief, that perhaps "she was only fainting."

The distressing event spread with the rapidity of the wind; and relatives and neighbors thronged the house from midnight until late the following morning. Soon the painful tidings reached Nashville (12 miles distant) and a fresh concourse of friends pressed forward to show their respect for the dead and to mourn with the living. A splendid dinner and ball which was to have been given to the General on the 23d inst. previous to his departure, were indefinitely postponed. On the 24th, the stores and shops of the city were universally closed, and business entirely suspended. The same day (24th) she was buried in the garden, attended by a large concourse of weeping relatives and friends. The General also followed the corpse to its "narrow cell," supported by General Coffee, his old friend and companion in arms, and Mr. Rutledge.

From a careful review of the case, there seems to be no doubt but that there was a sudden reflux of the blood from the surface and the extremities, upon the heart and other organs, producing an engorgement and consequent spasms of that important viscus. That her death is to be attributed to this cause; rather than to an effusion of the brain, seems to be inferible from the fact of the total and instantaneous cessation of the functions of the heart. Not a pulsation could be perceived—her lungs labored a minute or two and then ceased!

FALLS OF NIAGARA.—*Interesting Fact.*—A letter from a gentleman at Niagara, to the editor of Canandaigua Repository, dated the 30th December, states, that on the Sunday evening preceding about 9 o'clock, two or three successive shocks, or concussions were felt, the second of which was accompanied with an unusual rushing sound of the waters. The next morning it was discovered, that a large portion of the rock in the bed of the river, at the distance of about two fifths from the Canadian shore, to the extreme angle of the Horse-shoe had broken off and fallen into the abyss below. The whole aspect of the falls is said to be very much changed by this convulsion. A course of high winds for several days, previous to its occurrence, producing an accumulation of water in the river, is supposed to have been the immediate cause. The west side of Goat Island is rapidly wearing away by the action of the stream on its shore, and it is estimated by the writer of the letter, 'two thousand tons of soil, sand and gravel, have disappeared since he first went there in October.' This gradual crumbling away of the rock over which the Niagara is precipitated, adds plausibility to the conjecture that the falls were once as low down as Lewistown, and that they have for centuries been travelling up toward their present position.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1829.

I have just walked through the apartments engaged at the National Hotel for the accommodation of Gen. Jackson. They are in all respects comfortable and well furnished. He will have a parlour and Chamber adjoining, and two Drawing Rooms, which may be thrown into one fine saloon; the whole fronting on Pennsylvania Avenue, and looking into Sixth street. The parlour opens into the uncovered terrace of the West Portico, where he may be saluted from the avenue by any number of the people who will throng to gaze on their favorite.

This National Hotel is a stupendous establishment. Besides the apartments appropriated to the accommodation of Gen. Jackson, the Judges are lodged therein, with the accommodation of a separate mess. You would scarcely credit the representations of the great order and comfort of such an immense concern, were you not already acquainted with the very extraordinary tact of Mr. Gadsby, who yet displays his fine talents for the administration of a National Hotel. *Balt. Fed. Gaz.*

A white man, a stranger, travelling from Monticello to Macon, Georgia, with a two horse wagon, loaded with flour and tobacco, was murdered in his camp, near the former place, on the night of the 31st ultimo, and his body thrown into his camp fire, where it was found the next day, nearly half consumed. The head and body was much bruised, and one of his arms entirely burnt off. What makes the murder the more shocking, is, that it is believed to have been committed by a negro, belonging to the neighborhood, & who, the same night, had been permitted to enjoy the hospitality of the camp.

[It is since ascertained that the person so barbarously murdered was a Clergyman of the name of *Flournoy*.]

A shopkeeper in New Nork, advertises for sale "elegant *bridal* veils"—and hopes the ladies will honor him with their custom. We 'guess' the ladies will be glad of an opportunity.

The Waterloo, N. Y. Observer states that two *young ladies* were recently committed to the jail in that village for the delicate crime of horse-stealing.

HALIFAX:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1829

Gen. Jackson has left Tennessee, and is expected to arrive at Washington City about the 5th of February. The death of his amiable lady, it is thought, has occasioned his early movement. He is accompanied by Mr. Andrew J. Donaldson (who acts as his private Secretary) and lady, Miss Easten, Samuel J Hays, and A. Jackson, his adopted son.

There were six Manufacturing Companies established by the Legislature of this State at its late session, viz: one in Fayetteville; one in Rockingham. Richmond county; one in Randolph county; one in Edgecombe county; one in Beaufort county; and one for the Manufacture of Iron in Chatham county.

The Library of the late Thomas Jefferson is advertised for sale in the Washington City papers.

Governor Van Buren, in his message to the Legislature of New York states, that "the income of the Canal Fund, is estimated at about $1,210,387; of which $883,000 has been derived from *tolls*; which is nearly $419,055 more than the interest of the canal debt, the expenses of repairs, damages, officers, &c. Canal debt, $7,730,155 99." Fortunate is that state, where false *economy* has not prevented the execution of those works of improvement which are yearly adding to the wealth and convenience of her cititizens. In a state where the beneficial effects of Internal improvements are so happily experienced, the Governor may well think, that no "well informed man" can be opposed to them.

The education of both rich and poor, is well provided for in New York. The Governor states that "the literature fund is $331,[illegible]82; income thereof, $21,07[illegible] which is distributed among seminaries higher than common schools and lower than colleges." "The Common School Fund is $1,700,000; the income of which has not hitherto been equal to the appropriation of $100,000 a year for common schools, but is expected to be enough this year." There are 8,122 chools in the state, in which 464,947 scholars have been instructed during the past year, at an expense to the public of $232,773.

The following gentlemen have recently been elected to the Senate of the United States.

Charles E. Dudley, from New York, to succeed Mr. Van Buren for the remainder of the term for which he was originally elected.

Nathaniel Sillsbee, from Massachusetts, re-elected for six years from the 4th of March next.

John Holmes, from Maine, elected to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gov. Parrish.

Peleg Sprague, from the same State, elected for six years from the 4th of March next, to succeed Gen. Chandler, whose term of service will then expire.

On the 8th instant, the dwelling house of Col. Thomas I. Wright, of Surry county together with its contents, was destroyed by fire, which, it is supposed, was occasioned by a traveller carelessly leaving a candle burning in his room. [*Ral. Star.*

Increase of Population.—The population of the United States in 1790, was 3,021,426; in 1800, was 5,319,762; in 1810, it amounted to 7,230,903; in 1820, the population was 9,537,990, and at this time, it is estimated at 12,500,000. The population is spread unequally over a territory of 1,009,144 square miles.—Thus, in Massachusetts there are upwards of seventy to the square mile; in Rhode Island and Connecticut about sixty, in Virginia and North

Carolina about seventeen, in the District of Columbia, three hundred and ninety-one, and in some states not more than one and a half to the square miles. It is believed, that our increase of population is nearly half a million annually; if so, our numbers, before the expiration of many years, will equal those of any nation which exists. *Ral. Reg.*

Silk Worms—We observe by an advertisement which appears in the Weakly Gleaner (a neat little paper lately established there) that Silk Worm Eggs can be obtained at Salem, in this state, at *Eighty Cents* a thousand. By application at the printing office before warm weather, they will be forwarded to order enclosed in a letter. *Ibid.*

Mr. Lehman, one of our representatives, has renewed his motion, in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, that the Pennsylvania Delegation at Washington be desired to procure the passage of a law authorising the distribution of a portion of the surplus funds among the individual States, for the purpose of aiding the great work of Internal Improvement and Public Education. If only five millions were annually distributed, $600,000 would fall to the share of Pennsylvania a sum that would enable the state, without resorting to taxation, "to carry the blessings of education and internal improvement into the heart of every county of the commonwealth."

Phil. U.S. Gazette.

[The share of North Carolina would be about $350 000. With such an annual fund as this, what improvements might be wrought in the condition of our state?—The people should require of their Representatives in Congress an effort to accomplish it.]

Newbern Spectator.

Gen. Jackson.—Copy of a letter written by GENERAL JACKSON in reply to the invitation of the members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to visit Harrisburg on his way to Washington City

NEAR NASHVILLE, Dec. 30, 1828.

Gentlemen—It having pleased the Author of all mercies, by a late dispensation of his providence, to remove from this world the stay & solace of my life, feelings, of which I need not attempt the description compel me to decline the invitation with which the members of the Pennsylvania legislature, friendly to my election, have honored me. I am not however, even in this hour of affliction, insensible to your kindness; and cannot but feel obliged to you, gentlemen, for the polite and favorable terms in which you have communicated it to me in your letter of the 8th inst. The obligations I owe to the people and the legislature of Pennsylvania, for repeated evidences of genuine partiality and support, impress me with a sense of gratitude and deference for that great and patriotic state, which in every vicissitude of life, I shall cherish; and which under less mournful circumstances, I, should be proud to manifest by attending the capital, and paying my respects in person to her citizens.

Have the goodness, gentlemen, to convey to your associates, and to accept for yourselves, the respectful assurances of my sincere esteem.

I am very respectfully, your obedient serv't.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The Hon. Daniel Sturgeon,
Speaker of the Senate.

Information has reached Washington City, that the President Elect Gen. Jackson, will set out from his residence, for Washington City, about the 20th instant. Should the Ohio river be open, and navigable by steam boats, he will pass through Louisville, and ascend the river to Wheeling, or Pittsburg; otherwise he will travel through Virginia, to Washington. If the weather should continue cold, he will necessarily be constrained to take the last mentioned route.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The Fall of a promising Man.—We published two or three years ago, a speech of Col. Nixon of S. Carolina, which advocated in a very clear and eloquent manner the true principles of the Constitution. He has since distinguished himself in the Legislature of his State—It is with much regret that we have received the following account of his untimely fall:

"*Duel*—Information was last night received by the Augusta Stage, that a duel took place on the Georgia side of the Savannah River on Thursday last between Col. H. G. Nixon, of Camben, S. Carolina, and a Mr. Hopkins, when the former was killed at the second fire. The remains of Col. N. were carried to Camden for interment. The cause that led to this duel, is believed to be a political dispute. Col. N. was a member of the House of Representatives of this state, at the period of his unfortunate death."

[Charleston Patriot.

Mr. Gilmer, of Georgia, a member of the House of Representatives, is in some trouble. Governor Forsyth has issued his proclamation, vacating the late election of Mr. Gilmer to the next Congress merely because he did not, in accordance with a statute of Georgia, notify the Governor of acceptance! A new election has been ordered by the Governor.

It gives us pleasure to learn that the Revenue of the United States, for the last quarter of the past year, has exceeded by half a million of dollars, the amount at which it was estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual Report. *Nat. Intel.*

New Orleans, Dec. 29.

Melancholy Accident.—We are informed by the agent of the steam tow boat Hercules, Capt. Herriman, that on Friday evening last in descending the river towards the Balize, she was run into by the brig Emory. Capt Given, about 40 miles below town, opposite *Mr.* Wederscrandt's plantation, and sunk so rapidly that three men on board were drowned.—*Advertiser.*

Petersburg, Jan. 23.

Road to the Roanoke.—A meeting of the citizens of this town was held on Tuesday last for the purpose of devising means for the commencement of a turnpike road from Petersburg to the Roanoke river. Resolutions were entered into, requesting our Delegate to use his endeavors to obtain from the General Assembly, at its present session, an amendment of the "Act incorporating a Company to establish a turnpike from the town of Petersburg to the North Carolina line," so that the width of the said road need not be more than thirty feet, and empowering the corporation of the town to subscribe to the stock.

From the interest manifested in the subject at the meeting, we have no doubt but that, should the General Assembly grant the required amendment to the law, that the contemplated road, so highly beneficial to the whole country between this place and the Roanoke, will be speedily commenced, and finally completed. From an estimate which has been made, it is supposed that the sum of ninety thousand dollars will defray all the expenses of its execution.—We trust, then, that the citizens, both of town and country, who are so equally interested in this improvement, the want of which is so severely felt by the farmer, will not cease in their efforts, until their object shall be accomplished.

[Intelligencer.

Newbern, Jan. 24.

We hail with pleasure the arrival of the long expected steam boat the Codorus. She arrived on Tuesday last, and will shortly take her place, as a regular packet between Newbern and Beaufort. It is expected that she will be enabled to make three trips per week. Much credit is due to the enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Swan and others, for the undertaking—and we hope that public patronage will reimburse them abundantly. The Neuse is peculiarly adapted to steamboat navigation. The increased facilities of communication will, doubtless, much increase both travelling and business.—*Sentinel.*

We regret to state that the schooner Sally Ann of this port, coming from the West Indies, with a cargo of coffee, was wrecked at the Bar on Tuesday last. A severe loss has thereby fallen on one of our most respectable and enterprising townsmen.—*Ib.*

Macon, Ga. Jan. 17.

We are gratified to announce the arrival of a Steamboat (for the first time) at Macon. The boat North Carolina, Captain Salter, arrived at Rowland's wharf, on Thursday morning last.—She is in length upwards of one hundred feet, and forty feet wide, including wheel houses. As the river was rather low during the first part of her voyage, she experienced some difficulties, but less than could have been anticipated, considering it was the first attempt at navigating the river in this way. On Friday she made a trip a few miles down the river, for the gratification of our citizens, with whom her decks were crowded. She has been thronged by the people of this vicinity who either accidentally came to town, or whose curiosity prompted them to do so to see so rare an object as a steam boat.

She will probably depart on Sunday and carry down a load of Cotton.

Our opinion rests, from information obtained, as it always has been—that the Ocmulgee can generally be navigated during the winter and spring seasons by Steam boats of light draft, and that it can be much improved by well directed labour.—*Messenger.*

The Indiana Cazette states that the increase of population in that state, during the past year, is estimated at one hundred thousand persons.

The present House of Representatives of of New York consists of 126 members, of whom 105 are new.

Governor Lumley, of Sierra Leone, is dead, being the fifth Governor in four years, who has perished in that charnel house. Mecarthy, Turner, Campbell, Denham and Lumley. By the way, is not this the very same Lumley who, as Governor of Bermuda or Barbadoes, gave so much dissatisfaction? *N. Y. Enq.*

News from Greece.—A letter from our countryman, Dr. Howe, dated Malta, Nov. 4, says, just before the vessel weighs anchor for Greece, that he learns by persons immediately from the country that two-thirds of the foreigners engaged in the cause, have lost their lives by disease or strife. Our General Jarvis, it is said, is of the number. Capo D'Istria is getting on wonderfully with the internal administration, the people are returning to their former occupations. Piracy has ceased, and the country is quite tranquil. Cochrane is returned, and is now at Egina with another steam vessel: but, it is said, demands $5,000 ere he will hoist the Greek flag upon her.

The Nashville Banner of the 2d inst. contains the subjoined paragraph:

"The Washington letter-writers and newspaper paragraph-makers frequently send out rumors, chit-chat, and crude speculations, for the amusement of the public, which they are compelled, from further information, to contradict, and thus keep editors and newsmongers in a constant state of doubt and perplexity. Nearly a thousand stories have been told about the intended movements of General Jackson. At one time he is represented as about to proceed to the extremity of the Union, and to traverse the snowy hills of New England, in order to avoid the fatigue and inconvenience of a direct journey from his residence in Tennessee to Washington At another time we are told of steamboats chartered for his accommodation, and splendid carriages with snow-white horses already on the way to meet and conduct him, in pomp and state, to the *palace* at Washington. We have even seen it stated, that a large detachment of Pennsylvania Militia were to set out with their camp equipage, to meet their favorite candidate at the state line, and escort him, with military honors to the Capitol. All this while, however, the General is quietly remaining at his farm, where he has lately been called to endure the poignant grief consequent on a sudden and terrible domestic bereavement. He has, we are confident, no idea of encouraging or countenancing any extraordinary or unusual parade on his account, but has uniformly intended to proceed to Washington, when called thither by duty, in the most direct, plain, and unostentatious manner, consistent with a proper regard to comfort, and with a civil return for offered hospitality."

Louis Bonaparte vs. Sir Walter Scott.—From the Boston Bulletin we learn that Louis Bonaparte has just issued a wark at Paris, entitled *Response a Sir Walter Scott sur son Histoire de Napoleon*, which excites much attention. The exking treats the noble knight with much severity, and speaks of him thus—"I imagined that so distinguished a man as the author, [Sir Walter,] fatigued with the vain renown of a romance writer, sought to attain that of a true historian; but, to my great astonishment, I perceived, on reading his book, that, after having turned into romance some part of the history of his country, he was desirous of converting into history, the romances and libels which have been fabricated for the last thirty years against France and Napoleon."

South Sea Islands.—About *two hundred islands* have been discovered by the navigators of Nantucket, in the South Seas and Southern Pacific Ocean, which are not laid down on any map or chart, either in Europe or America. Many of those islands contain inhabitants, who had never seen a white man until they saw our fellow citizens of Nantucket.

Morgan.—We saw last evening (says the Boston Courier) a letter written to his father by a young man employed on board the brig Palestine, belonging to this port, dated Smyrna, Nov. 1, 1828, from which we have been permitted to copy the following extract:—"I suppose you recollect Morgan who made such a disturbance in America a few years since. He is now at this place. He turned Turk for life and wears the turban. He spoke to me yesterday when I went ashore and told me the whole affair of his leaving his native land, which I shall relate to you on my arrival." This intelligence is strongly corroborative of other reports of the same kind, which, at various times have come from Smyrna. We should think that those who have been so deeply implicated in the abduction of Morgan,—if they have any desire to remove the suspicions that now hang over them,—would adopt some measures to ascertain the truth or falsity of these reports. If Morgan be actually alive and in Smyrna, there could be no great difficulty in setting the fact. The expense of a special agent would be nothing in comparison with the importance of the information.

Drowned, on Tuesday, the 13th instant, in connecticut river, near Warner's Ferry, by breaking thro' the ice, Mr. Ephraim Shailer, aged 25 years, son of Mr. Benjamin Shailer, of Chester. His hat being found on the ice near a hole, led to the discovery. On the 14th a number of individuals went prepared to search for the body, which was found near the place where they supposed he had broke through, and was conveyed to the house of his afflicted parents. On the following day his funeral was attended by many sympathising friends. *[Com.*

There is a Jewsharp in Worcester which weighs more than 100 pounds, and is two feet in length. It was sent by a society in Gardiner, Me. to the Antiquarian Society of Worcester several years ago. The kindness was reciprocated by one of equal advantage—a razor with a blade two or three feet long, like a sythe.

Horned Frogs.—A horned frog, taken on the Arkansas Praries has arrived at Washington, a present to Major Hook of the U. S. Army. The existence of animals of this description, has been, in times past, a matter of dispute among naturalists.

The number of invalid pensioners, who are now recipients of the public bounty, is 3,768. The number of non-commissioned officers and privates, pensioned under the act of the 18th March 1818, is 11,919. Of the revolutionary and invalid pensioners, 516 were taken from the list by death during the year 1828.

Tit for Tat.—The passengers on board an Aberdeen smack were most grievously annoyed by the nocturnal visitations of myriads of hungry bugs. These little bloodsuckers were so incessant in their attacks, that to close an eye was utterly out of the question, nay, so severely did some suffer, that in the morning, when all hands were mustered in the cabin, their physiognomies were to be recognised with considerable difficulty! One night their agonies became so intollerable, that they bellowed out to the master of the vessel. "O, maister! maister! they're biting us!" "What the deil's biting ye?" cries the master. "O, Sir the—*bogs.*" The response of the master, if not consolatory, was admirably laconic—"Weel, care fell ye, canna ye *bite them again.*

Literary Cadet.

A Hundred Pound Note.—The following pathetic soliloquy we found written on the back of a hundred pound note of the National Bank, which passed through our hands lately, and we are sorry we can now add our sympathies to those of our poet on the transitory nature of those sublunary enjoyments:

"A little while ye hae been mine,
Nae langer can I keep ye;
I fear ye'll ne'r be mine again,
Nor ony ither like ye."—

Edinburgh Paper.

Love is like a cat's paw; it conceals its fangs till it has fastened on its prey.

FOR THE HALIFAX MINERVA.

SOLITUDE.

The pleasures of solitude are far superior to all the delights of convivial assemblies. Far more delicious than the most sumptuous luxuries; or the most exquisite dainties. In some sequestered, lonely shade, retired from the bustling scenes of the world, the troubles and cares of life, I can quietly recline my wearied frame against some wide spreading birch, or the trunk of some stately oak; or reclining at ease upon the bosom of the common parent of mankind, and there feast my eyes upon the surrounding beauties of creation; and my mind upon the wisdom, goodness and power of Him, who formed those varied scenes from nought—who spread abroad the shining concave canopy on high. O, how wondrous! O, how delightful! O, how vast, how stupendous! O Solitude! Romantic maid, let me ever worship at thy lovely shrine. When my mind is cloyed by the din of life; when I am oppressed with the cares of mortals, and borne down by a heavy load of misforunes and disappointments, let me retire to thy serene abodes; let me repose myself in thy cooling shades, and lay aside the ills of life, and there alone hold secret communion with my own heart, and my most glorious Redeemer. O let me learn to scorn the follies of the world, and imitate the lives of those who have walked the paths of virtue. Let me learn wisdom from experience, and virtue from practice. Let me learn to shun the ways of vice, and seek the paths of truth.

O, in thy bosom let me rest
My weary frame & troubled breast.
Within thy lone and blest abode.
Let me adore and praise my God.
Retired from all the cares of life;
From vice, from folly, and from strife
Let me recline my aching head—
There let me rest when I am dead.

THE RECLUSE.

January 1829.

MARRIED—In the Court House, in this place, on Sunday the 25th inst. at midnight by John T. Clanton, esq. *Mr.* JOHN *M.* STANDIN, of Edenton, to *Miss* ROSA PELTIER of this place. "Those whom God hath joined together, let no man put assunder."

MARRIED.—In this place, on the 29th inst. by Thos. Ousby Esq. Mr. JOHN M. BERRIS to Mrs FRANCES UNDERHILL, all of this town.

Saddle and Harness Making Business.

THE subscribers embrace this opportunity of informing their customers, as well as the public generally, that they have on hand, and intend keeping,

A General Assortment of Articles in their Line,

which will be sold on very moderate terms, for Cash; or on a short credit to punctual customers. Those indebted to us, would do us a considerable favor by coming forward and settling their accounts, as it would be much to our advantage at this time.

CLARK & LITCHFORD.

N. B. Old Work repaired with neatness and despatch. C. & L.

January 30. 3m

R. & J. DUNN & CO.,

INFORM their friends and the public, that they are receiving their

SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS,

which comprises a handsome and very extensive assortment of nearly every article, New, Fashionable or Desirable in the

DRY GOODS LINE.

A very large supply of

Groceries of all descriptions,

HARDWARE,

HATS OF EVERY QUALITY.

China, Glass and Earthen ware.

SADDLERY,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

and an assortment of TIN WARE.

Together with an assortment of Sole, Upper, Harness, Skirting and Bridle LEATHER.—Calf, Kip, Morocco and Sheep Skins.—Soaps; Perfumery.

Ladies' Leghorn Hats and Straw Bonnets.

Work Baskets, Brushes of all kinds, Books, Stationary, Tortoise-shell, Ivory, and Horn COMBS. Paints, Oils and Drugs. Pocket Books; Fur, Sealskin, and Morocco Caps, &c. &c.

All of which will be offered at very moderate prices—many of the goods MUCH lower than they have been heretofore sold in this market. They have on hand a consignment of

HERRINGS AND SHAD,

of the best quality, which they will sell at reduced prices.

Being confident that they can give satisfaction to those who call on them as regards the quality, style & prices of their goods, they respectfully invite all who want to purchase to examine their assortment.

N. B. We will continue to buy COTTON and CORN for cash and to take them in trade or payment. Those of our customers who wish to send their Cotton to Dunns & Wellwaine of Petersburg, to be Stored or Sold, will find us accommodating in our arrangements and anxious to promote their interest.

R. & J. D. & Co.

Halifax, N. C. Jan. 1829. 3m

SHAWANEE,

Will stand the ensuing season at my stable, in Halifax county, North Carolina, 6 miles from the town of Halifax, seven from Enfield, and eleven from Pollock's Ferry; and will be let to mares at FIFTEEN DOLLARS each, the single leap—TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS the season, payable at the expiration of the season—and THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS to ensure a mare to be in foal, payable as soon as the mare is ascertained to be in foal—with 50 cents to the Groom in every instance.—The season to commence on the first day of February next, and end on the 15th day of July.

Mares sent to remain with the horse will be well attended to, and can be fed with corn and fodder, if required, at 25 cents per day. Separate lots are provided, for mares with young colts. All necessary pains will be taken with mares and colts, to prevent accidents and escapes of every kind; but I will not be liable for either.

JOHN ROWELL.

January 25, 1829. 3m

THE

CONTEMPORARY,

A weekly Cabinet of the Belles Lettres, Embellished with Engravings.

ON the first of January next, a work with this title will be commenced in Philadelphia. It will be handsomely printed in the super royal quarto form, and be published every wednesday. It will be devoted to polite literature, criticism, the fine arts, general intelligence, poetry, &c. The original department shall be occupied by writers of respectable talent, and the best selections of foreign journals and domestic magazines shall be sought after. Sickly sentiment and puerile verse shall be excluded its columns. The journal will be one of a pure literary character. It will be under the superintendance of a private club of literary gentlemen in Philadelphia, of high character some of whom are well and creditably known to the public. The editorial department will be filled by a gentleman of much research and acknowledged intelligence. The work will certainly commence with the first week in January. The terms of subscription will be two dollars payable in advance. Address (post paid) K. BUCKINGHAM, Philadelphia.

Editors of newspapers will be kind enough to give the above one or two insertions, and forward their papers immediately for exchange.

Dec. 10, 1828.

WANTED.

A lad between 12 and 16 years of age, of good family, and who can come well recommended, will be taken as an apprentice to the Printing Business.

Apply at

THIS OFFICE.

Jan 17 1—

JOB PRINTING neatly executed at this Office.

POETRY.

From the N. Y. Morning Courier

SCOTIA.

Scotia!—there's many a land more gay,
And many a sky more bright than thine,
But from their witchery far away
I kneel before thy mountain shrine.
And brave and fair have lingered there,
And loved thy highland beauties rude;
Oh, there is music in the air
That kisses thy deep solitude.
In fancy I have trodden oft,
Thy forest, hill and lonely dell,
And as the breezes whispered soft,
Have sighed to bid the dream farewell!
The harp that woke thy soul of song,
(Alas, that all its joys are o'er!)
And the wild cry that rose along
Thy mountain heights, and called to war—
Thy blue-bell flowers in heather bound,
Thy frowning rocks that meet the sky,
While far below, the thunder-sound,
Tells the blue wave rushes by.
They come, commingling, murmuring,
As sounds from yonder harp-strings float—
There, as the night wind sweeps the string,
I hear a voice in every note:
It breathes of beauty—loneliness—
Now wilder, deeper, like despair—
Young hopes that came the heart to bless,
And pass'd that grief might banquet there:
Sadder and sadder rose the strain—
But hark! why hush'd its melody?
The silver cord is broke in twain!
Oh, Mary Stuart!—it breathed for thee!
Away! away ye landscapes gay,
Where myrtle wreaths with roses twine!
For me be Scotia's minstrel lay,
And for my heart her mountain shrine.

NORNA.

From Willis' Legendary.

THE FRONTIER HOUSE.

BY MRS. HALE.

'I shall return before dark,' said Edwin Abbot to his young wife, as he kissed their boy, and laid it in her arms,—'there is no danger, Rebecca.'

'But my dream of those frightful savages, Edward,' said she.

'Oh! that should not frighten you,' he replied. 'Remember you had been hearing Indian stories all the evening, and the wise man says, "a dream cometh through the multitude of business," which our good Mr. Walker explains as meaning whatever most engrosses our thoughts, particularly just before we fall asleep.—There have not been any traces of the savages discovered this season, and I should be sorry to raise an alarm in the town merely on account of a dream.'

'But you know, Edward, they are a secret as well as terrible enemy,' said Mrs. Abbot, and raised her mild eyes to her husband's face with that pleading expression, when tears seem ready to start, and yet are checked by the fear of giving pain to the one the heart loves, that a fond husband finds it so difficult to withstand.

'I will not go to the garrison to-day,' said he, laying down his hat.

'But you promised your father, and he expects you on important business,' said Mrs. Abbot. 'You must go. I know my fears are childish, but they shall not make me wicked. I am too apt to think my security depends entirely on your presence. I forget the One mighty to save can defend me, and that trust in Him, is a shield to the Christian. You had better go.'

'Not without you,' said her husband, who now began to feel the fears she was endeavoring to shake off. 'Come, prepare our little Edward, and we will go down together. If there has been any alarm, we will not return to-night.'

Rebecca paused a few moments, as if considering her husband's proposition.—The subtilties of the ancient schoolmen are not so perplexing, so difficult of explanation, so contradictory, as are often the feelings and wishes of the human heart. Scarcely five minutes had elapsed since Rebecca would have tho't permission to accompany her husband would have obviated every inconvenience, and been attended with no danger. But other considerations now arose. Edward had been summoned to attend a public meeting on affairs of the town. Should she go with him it might excite notice, for the ladies of those days seldom visited, and should inquiries be made, she could hardly satisfy them without alluding to her fears, and then her dream must be told to justify her fears, and there was no telling where or when the excitement would stop. And moreover her husband might incur reproof from the elders for listening to his wife's fears and dreams, and thus raising agitations among the people. All these things might occur because the wife of Edward Abbot could not stay alone one forenoon.

'I will have more fortitude, Edward,' said Rebecca, smiling, 'I will not make a fool of you, though I appear like one myself. I will not go. It is nearly a mile, and you have no time to spare to carry the babe, or wait for me, and I ought not to go—so do not let me hinder you another moment.'

The house of Edward Abbot stood on the western bank of the Merrimac, nearly a mile from the village of Concord, then called Rumford. Edward was the first who had ventured to reside at such a distance from the garrisons or fortified houses, and he had thus obtained the reputation of remarkable courage, of which he was quite as proud as a dashing blade of these polished days would be in accepting a challenge to a duel. His wife, too, participated in his triumph, and the wish to spare him mortification was a powerful motive to inspire her with resolution to overcome her own fears and allow him to depart, when, from the presentiment she felt that danger was nigh, she would, by the superstition of the times, have been justified in detaining; or at least, accompanying him. But she saw him depart without tears, watched him from the small window till he entered the forest, and then betook herself to her household concerns. Yet she could not forbear going frequently to the door, and sometimes she would go forth and gaze all around their little domain, and then watch the progress of the sun with an expression of countenance that, to an observer, would instantly have revealed the agitation and anxiety her heart was suffering.

Every thing abroad was in perfect quietness. There was scarce a breath of air perceptible, and the waters of the Merrimac flowed without a ripple. The calm July sky looked a deeper and more heavenly blue, seen as it was by Rebecca from a spot circumscribed by tall trees, now clothed with such a fulness of foliage as made the forest look dark and almost impenetrable. Close around the house were planted corn and vegetables, and a field of wheat, in front of the dwelling, stretched in unbroken green to the river's brink. There was not a sound to be heard save the chirping of a robin, that had built her nest on a chesnut which stood close to the east corner of the house, the only tree suffered to grow within the enclosure of Edward.

Rebecca watched the sun till it had sunk behind the western hills, and then she watched its beams on the clouds till the last faint tints had departed, and, fixing her eyes stedfastly on that part of the forest from which she was expecting to see her husband emerge, she sat at the door, with her child in her arms, watching in vain for his appearance. The room into which she occasionally glanced, looked so gloomy and desolate, she could not endure to to enter it. Indeed, as the evening waxed later, and her fears increased, she sometimes imagined she saw strange figures, and faces with gleaming eyes, such as she had beheld in her dream, moving around the dusky apartment.—Ashamed of these fears, and knowing her husband, when he came, would chide her for thus exposing herself and her child to the evening dews, she breathed a prayer to Him who stilled the tempest, and entered the house. Her first care, after placing her infant in his cradle was to light a candle, and then, more reassured, she took the Bible. The Bible was the talisman of our ancestors. It guided them to good. Its pages were a direction in every difficulty, and its promises a resource in every trial. Rebecca read, and prayed alternately, mingling the idea of Edward, his safety and return, with every thought and wish, but still he came not. She had no means of ascertaining the lapse of time, except by the length of candle consumed, or the stars, as there was no moon; but she conjectured it must be past midnight. Again she went forth and examined with searching glance around, but nothing could she see except the dark forest, in the distance, and close around her dwelling, the black stumps that stood like sentinels on guard, while nothing was heard save the soft murmur of the water, and at times, a low rustling as the breeze stirred the leaves of the chesnut tree. At length, as she stood at the corner of the house, beneath the shade of that tree, looking earnestly towards the woods, she thought she perceived something emerge from their shadow. If she did, it vanished instantly.

She kept her eyes fixed on the spot.—A bright star-light enabled her to discern objects quite distinctly, even at a distance, especially when her faculties were roused and stimulated both by hope and fear. After some time, she again and plainly saw a human figure. It rose from the ground, looked and pointed towards her house, and then again disappeared. She recollected her light. It could be seen from the window, and had probably attracted the notice of the savages, whom she could no longer doubt, were approaching. They had, as she fancied, waylaid and murdered her husband. They were coming to capture, perhaps murder her, and her child. What should she do? She never thought of attempting to escape without her babe, but in what direction should she fly, when, perhaps the Indians surrounding the house? There was one moment of terrible agony, when the mangled form of her husband seemed before her, and she heard, in idea, the shrieks of her infant beneath savage tortures till her breath failed, and reason seemed deserting her. But she made a strong effort to recal her wandering senses, and then, with her clasped hands rsised to heaven, she took her resolution. With a noiseless step she entered her dwelling, extinguished the light, took her infant in her arms, and again stole softly forth, creeping along in the shadow of the house till she reached the spot from whence she had first seen the object that alarmed her. Here she stood perfectly still. Her infant lay on her bosom in profound sleep, as quiet and seemingly as breathless as though his spirit had already departed. She did not wait long before the same figure again arose, looked around, and then sank down as before. The moment it disappeared, Rebecca passed swift and softly as a shadow over the space that separated the house from the chesnut tree. This tree was an uncommonly large one, and there was a separation of the trunk into two branches, about three feet from the ground, where Rebecca thought it possible she might be concealed. She gained it, and placed herself in a position which allowed her to watch th door of her dwelling. All was silent for a long time—more than an hour, as she thought, and she began to doubt the reality of what she had seen, imagining she had been deceived and taken a stump for a human figure, and she was about to descend from the tree, where her situation was extremely uncomfortable, when suddenly a savage crept by her between the house and tree. Another and another followed, and it was with difficulty she suppressed her screams. But she did suppress them, and the only sign she gave of fear was to press her infant closer to her bosom. They reached the door and a sound of surprise at finding it open, was uttered by the first savage, and replied to by the second, in the Indian language. After a short consultation they entered, and Rebecca soon saw a light gleam, and supposed they had kindled it to search for her. Her pulse beat wildly yet she hoped to escape. It was not probable they would search a tree so near the house; they would rather suppose she had fled to a distance. Presently a crackling noise was heard in the house, the light flashed from the window, the Indians raised their yell as they rushed out, and danced around with frantic gestures, and Rebecca saw that the house was on fire. Still, the only sign she gave of fear was, as she unloosed the handkerchief from her neck and threw it over her child's face to screen his eyes from the glare of light that might awaken him, to press him closer to her heart.

The house was unfinished—there was no plastering to delay, for a moment, the progress of the fire, which had been kindled in the centre of the apartment and fed by all the combustibles the savages could find in the dwelling. The flame streamed upwards, and soon caught the rafters and boards, and it seemed scarce five minutes from the time Rebecca first saw the light till the blaze burst through the roof. The atmosphere, rarefied by the heat around the burning building, suddenly expanded, and the colder and more dense air rushing in, it seemed as if the wind had violently arisen, and it drove the thick smoke, and showered the burning cinders directly on the chesnut tree.—Rebecca felt the scorching heat; while the suffocating vapor almost depriyed her of the power of respiration. She grew dizzy, yet, still, the only movement she made was to turn her child a little in her arms that it might be more effectually shielded from the smoke and cinders. At that moment one of the savages approached, in the wild movements of his war dance, close to the tree. An eddy of wind swept away the smoke; light fell full on the pale face of Rebecca; her eyes, as if by the power of fascination, were rivetted on the Indian; his fiery glance was raised towards her, and their gaze met. The savage gave a start, and the note of his war song was shriller as he intently regarded his victim. Suddenly he turned away.—Rebecca murmured a prayer and resigned herself to death as she heard them all send forth a prolonged whoop.

'My boy! my husband! we shall meet, we shall all meet in heaven?' she cried.

But why did not the savages approach? She listened, looked around—the whole clearing was illuminated by the bright glare, and she saw three Indians flying, with the speed of a frighted deer, to the covert of the wood. She did not pause to consider what had caused their flight; but obeying that instinct which bids us shun present danger, she sprung from the tree and rushed towards the river. She recollected a spot where the bank projected, beneath which during the summer months, the bed of the river was nearly dry: there she should, at least, be secure from the fire.

And there she sheltered herself. Her feet were immersed in water, and she stood in a stooping posture to screen herself from observation, should the savages return to seek her. But her infant slumbered peacefully. None of her fears or dangers disturbed his repose, and when the morning light allowed her to gaze on its sweet face, tears of joy and thankfulness flowed fast down her cheeks, that she had been enabled thus to shield that dear innocent one, from the savages and the flames.

Soon after sunrise she heard sounds as of people approaching, and soon recognized the voices of her friends from the garrison. Rebecca and her child were conveyed to the village, which her husband, she found, had left about sunset the preceding evening. Nothing was known, or could be discovered of his fate; the inhabitants had been alarmed by the light from the burning building, and as soon as the morning was sufficiently advanced to allow them to penetrate the forest, they had hastened to discover the cause of the fire.

Grief for the loss of her husband, combined with the terrors she had suffered, threw Rebecca into a violent fever, and life was despaired of, but just as the disorder seemed approaching a final termination, Edward Abbot arrived at Rumford. He was surprised while walking homeward, by four Indians, one of whom seized his rifle, while another struck him such a blow on the head with his tomahawk, as totally to deprive him for several hours of all recollection.

When he did recover, he found himself lying at the foot of the tree, his hands bound and an Indian guarding him. All efforts to escape he found to be in vain, and he silently submitted to his fate. In about a day the three savages joined the one who guarded him, and conversing hastily for a few moments, they began a hurried march. Edward perceived one of the Indians examining him often and attentively. At length, on the fourth day as the savage was alone with the prisoner, he, by signs, questioned Edward concerning the house where he used to reside. Edward made, on the white birch with a coal taken from the fire, a drawing of his little plantation and house including, of course, the chesnut tree. The Indian surveyed it in silence, and Edward thought no more of the matter. Early the next morning Edward was awakened by the same Indian, who motioned him to rise and follow.—The rest of the party were not in sight. Edward obeyed, and followed him two days, travelling rapidly, till he found himself on the borders of the Merrimack. The Indian then pointed in a direction to Concord, and instantly disappeared in the woods.

It is, perhaps, unnecessary to add that Edward's presence operated much more favorably on Rebecca, than had all the remedies prescribed by the good Doctor Carter, and she soon recovered. The conduct of the Indian excited great curiosity, and made much talk in the village, but for a long time the mystery baffled all conjecture. After many months an Indian who could speak English explained the secret.

It seemed that several years before Rebecca was married, an Indian, with his wife and child, came into the house of her father, and asked for food. The old people were absent, and a hired man, acting as many do when 'clothed in a little brief authority, ordered them from the house. Rebecca, then a playful laughing little girl, interposed and prevented them from being thus inhospitably treated. She brought forth the best food the house afforded, and took the Indian babe in her arms and fed it; and to that act of charity, she was indebted for her own, and child's life, and her husband's liberty.

Proxies.—A French constitutional priest who had usually a very small audience, was one day preaching at the church, in his village, when, the doors being open, a gander and several geese came stalking up the middle aisle. The preacher, availing himself of the circumstance, observed, that he could no longer find fault with his district for non-attendance; because, though they did not attend themselves, they have sent their *representatives.*

A LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Halifax, N. C. on the 31st day of December, 1828; which if not taken out before the 1st day of April next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

B	King Geo. B.
Burrows Stephen	L
Blair Saml D.	Litchford Am. A. 3
Barnes Wm. 3	Land Willy
Britt Benj.	M
Bass John	Merritt Charity
Barker Benj.	Morris David
C	Montford H. G.
Clanton Jno. T.	Moore Bath'l. F.
Carson Thos. H. 4	at'y at Law
Cole Joshua	Moore Alfred W
Crowell R. H.	or
Clack Mary P.	Moore David
D	P
Douglass Earl 3	Pettway M. H. 7
Daniel J. J.	Perkins Nathon'l
Davis Shugar 2	Pasteur Ann M. 2
Daniel Robt. B.	Pollock George
E	R
Edwards Jno. E.	Reese Geo. R.
G	S
Galt Alexander	Sheriff of Halifax
Green Wilson	county
Green Jos. J.	Stith A. A. B. &
H	Co.
Hawkins W. D.	Sykes James B.
Hotchkiss & Mer-	Selby James
rian	Simmons J. H.
Hardie Mary Mrs.	Smith E. B. Clk
Hempstead J. Jr.	Supr. Ct.
Harper Jno. D.	T
Harris James	Thorn Wm. W.
J	Tunis Sam'l
Joyner Andrew	W
K	Washington Mrs.
Kingsberry R. Sr.	

JOS. L. SIMMONS,
Post Master.
1—3w

NOTICE.

I HEREBY caution all persons from trading for a note executed by me, as principal, to Lemuel Turner, for $125, payable on or about the 1st July next, being given for the balance due for the purchase of a negro woman named Clarissa; the title conveyed to me for said negro being disputed.

JOHN SHAW

13th January, 1829. 1—3w

Cheap CASH STORE

The undersigned has taken the Store in

HALIFAX,

opposite the Farmer's Hotel, and next door above the Bank. He intends supplying the Planters and Inhabitants on the most favorable terms, and respectfully solicits a share of their patronage.

In his assortment, which he has just received from NEW YORK, may be found:

Superfine Blue, Black, Mixed, Olive and Drab Cloths
Sattinetts, Bombazetts
White and Red Flannels
Cotton and Woollen Socks and Stockings
Furniture Calico
Fancy Calicoes
Plaid do. a new article
Book, Mull, Jaconet, Cambric and Figured Swiss Muslins
Muslin Robes
Irish Linens, Linen Cambric
Cotton Shirting
Domestic Cottons, white and colored
Italian Crape
Green, Pink, White, and Blue Florences
Levantines, Sinchews
Silk, Barege and Gauze Shawls
Black and White Silk Hose and Gloves
Blankets
Plaid Silks
Fancy Cravats and Stocks
Bleached and Brown Sheetings
Fancy and Black Silk Vestings
Camblet and Plaid Cloaks
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas
Beaver Hats, 1st, 2d & 3d qualities
Wool do.
Shoes, Prunella and Leather
Negro Shoes
An extensive assortment of Hardware
Saddlery, Crockery and Looking Glasses
Imperial and Young Hyson Teas
French Brandy
Holland Gin
Jam. Rum
N. E. Rum
Apple Brandy
Whiskey
Country Gin
Sugars
Powder and Shot
Raisins, Figs, &c. &c.
Soap and Candles
Glauber and Epsom Salts
Copperas, Chalk
Allum, Lamp Black
Flor and Roll Brimstone
Madder
White Lead
Spanish Brown, Whiting
Ground Nic and Logwood
Castor and Olive Oil
Laudanum, Hartshorne
Paregoric, Alcohol
Staughton's Bitters
Ess. Peppermint
Bals. Copavia, Spt. Nitre
Copal Varnish
Spts. Turpentine, Linseed Oil
Seidlits and Soda Powders
Lavender, Antique Oil and Cologne Water
Aloes, Arrow Root, Opium
Cantharides, Camphor, Cammomile Flowers
Gum Guiac, Arabic and Fœtid
Senna, Magnesia, Manna Flake
Pulv. Ipecac, Merc. Precip. Rubi
Peruvian Bark, Jalap
Calomel, Burgundy Pitch
Columbo Root, Rhubarb
Snake Root, Liquorice Ball & Root
Sem Anisi, Tartar Emetic
Cream Tartar
Ref. Borax
Sal Nitre, Chrome Yellow
Black Ink Powder
Indigo, Annnatto Dis.
Cloves, Cinnamon, Glue
Ground Verdigris Pruss. Blue
Blue Vitriol, Opodeldoc
Harloem Oil
Sulphate Quinine, Powders & Mixtures
Lee's Hooper's, and Anderson's Bilious Pills
Tooth Brushes, Sealing Wax, &c.

An additional supply of GOODS will be received by the February Court.

J. HEMPSTED, Jr.

P. S. COTTON and CORN wanted at the highest market prices.

January 13. 1—

THE

Washington City Chronicle,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

Published in the City of Washington

By ROTHWELL & USTICK

THIS paper has been established at the seat of the general government, under auspices which the publishers think favorable to the encouragement of a periodical devoted, as it is, to the diffusion of literary, scientific and useful miscellaneous information. Its object has been, as it will continue to be, to promote the cause of letters, and to spread, within its range, a knowledge of all that may be new, interesting and valuable, in science, literature and the arts, together with the latest foreign and domestic intelligence. Mere party disputations are, and shall be seduously avoided, and nothing will be admitted but what may tend to enlarge and interest the mind, and improve and benefit the heart.

A summary of the proceedings of Congress will, during the sessions, be regularly given.

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